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CONGRESS REPORT MAKES U.S. INF STANCE 'UNTENABLE'

LD152042 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] A special report of the U.S. Congressional Research Service has been published in Washington. It emphasizes in the report that the American Administration's refusal to take into consideration the nuclear arsenals of Britain and France in evaluating the potential of the side at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe is untenable. Here is a 'latest news' commentary. At the microphone is Viktor Levin.

Even given the present administration's lack of restraint in hanging labels on things, the White House in no way sees the U.S. Congressional Research Service as a pro-Soviet organization. It is a body of Congress, and a prestigious one, too. And the conclusion at which the Research Service arrived on the basis of a scrupulous study of the facts is that the administration will scarcely risk any announcement about intrigues by agents of Moscow, although one has to say straightaway that it is a real slap in the face for it to have to admit the need to take into consideration the British and French missiles. Indeed, how much ink has been spilt, how many words wasted in the White House and in the State Department to bolster their own claim that, in an analysis of the correlation of nuclear forces in Europe, it is not necessary to take into account the corresponding armaments of Britain and France. And look at the rebukes they have flung at the Soviet Union! That our position is an illegal one; that by demanding that the British and French missiles be taken into consideration, the USSR has apparently brought the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe to a deadlock.

And suddenly, in their own home, the Congress' prestigious service states that the Soviet Union is right. Our country put forward the demand that the British and French nuclear missiles be taken into consideration proceeding from the fact, directly or indirectly, they are included in the NATO arsenal and are pointed at the USSR. And, consequently, they constitute a real threat to the USSR which must be taken into account. And we do take it into account. In its well-known proposals for nuclear arms limitation in Europe, our country has expressed its readiness to possess the same number of medium-range missiles as Britain and France have now, and to level out the number of nuclear-weapon carrying aircraft on the part of the USSR and NATO. The Soviet Union is prepared to embark in general on the liquidation of nuclear weapons in Europe if the other side does the same, but Britain and France are not at the moment prepared to do so. Well, we are realists, and we understand that the problem cannot be solved at once. That is why the proposal on equality was put forward; but since equality does not seem to suit the United States, the representatives of Washington have tried to claim that the Soviet position is an illegal one. And now the Congressional Research Service has shown that in actual fact it is not the USSR's position which is illegal, but the United States.

It is doubtful whether the conclusions of this service will be immediately taken into account in the directives of the American delegation at the Geneva talks. Washington at the moment is stubbornly showing a lack of desire to extract the talks from the deadlock in which it sent them. But the facts of the report show up once again the untenable nature of the American position, and this strengthens the position of all who are in favor of curbing nuclear armaments.

'DESTABILIZING' U.S. NUCLEAR ARMS POLICY SCORED

LD151401 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Aug 83 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[Article by Valentin Falin under the rubric "Observer's Opinion": "First of All Control Yourself"]

[Text] The disarmament talks are in recess. The Soviet and U.S. delegates will reconvene in midfall. Meanwhile the sides have an opportunity once again to weigh everything up, to consider thoroughly the prevailing situation, first and foremost, what will happen if...

The choice is extremely limited: either mutually advantageous accords and honest cooperation over the long term, or else confrontation centered on force, denying and scorning compromises and other people's interests and rights. Indeed, the states were faced with the same choice in the late sixties and early seventies. At that time, a decade ago, even Washington concluded that in the nuclear era there is no basis for maintaining relations between the United States and the USSR other than peaceful coexistence, that the differences in their ideologies and social systems are no obstacle to the development of normal relations or the solution of the disarmament problem on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security.

And what does the U.S. leadership think now? It links the maintenance of peace between our states to the United States' acquisition of military superiority in addition to the USSR's renunciation of a socialist social system. In other words, the Soviet Union must learn to be at the United States' beck and call or it will only have itself to blame. It is perfectly obvious that this view has nothing in common with the "Basic Principles of Mutual Relations between the USSR and the United States" which the U.S. leader sealed with his signature in May 1972.

The U.S. political school has never been ardently in favor of qualities like loyalty to commitments or reliability as a partner. The rules of peaceful coexistence cramped Washington like a shirt tailored for someone else -- so away with them. Detente has shown its drawbacks -- so abuse it. Let us be precise. G. Ford already tried to amend the principle of parity and identical security in favor of the United States. Well, R. Reagan has also decided that "restoring the greatness" of the United States is the same thing as acquiring the ability to wage a victorious nuclear war and is inseparable from the role of sole leader.

True, for some time now representatives of the present administration have been going in for soft-pedaling. They have been transforming R. Reagan from a dashing mindless horseman into a soft-hearted "peace champion." A broad stream of misinformation is being broadcast in which they want to whitewash the U.S. stance at the talks on nuclear arms in Europe and on strategic arms limitation and reduction. They are seeking and, however strange it may seem, finding in Washington's actions elements of constructiveness and flexibility and even "magnanimity." The United States is allegedly trying to take the bull by the horns by offering to concentrate on "the most destabilizing systems" and not to dissipate its efforts on "secondary details" (for instance British and French forward-based nuclear weapons).

It sometimes happens that the zeal of political peddlers touting their rotten goods leads to highly significant admissions. General Rogers, commander in chief of the NATO Armed Forces in Europe, has announced that the plans to deploy the new U.S. missiles in West Europe arose long before the emergence of the Soviet SS-20 missiles.

According to the general, the "military justification" for deploying the cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles was "to fill the breach" in the arsenal of "deterrent means" because of the improvement of the Soviet Union's air defense systems. Note that it was not a question of West Europe's enhanced vulnerability. There had been an increase in the USSR's invulnerability, and that was incompatible with NATO's aggressive designs.

Why is General Rogers contradicting officials in the FRG and other allied countries, who to this day point to the SS-20 missile as the prime reason for the NATO "two-track decision"? Did he overdo it? Hardly. Rather, he made it plainly understood that Washington has put a yoike on its allies in earnest and for a long time. The United States will insist on deploying its missiles even if West Europe is inclined toward a genuine zero option, under which the Soviet Union would undertake to withdraw all SS-20 missiles from the European part of its territory.

Essentially the general stated the same thing that was demanded by R. Perle, assistant secretary of defense and one of the authors of U.S. arms control policy. Several days ago Perle confirmed that the Reagan administration intends to retain the programs for the production of MX missiles, Trident submarines, and new strategic bombers even if agreement on arms reduction is reached with the USSR, and that it will not renounce its Pershing missiles. The acquisition of military superiority remains the main aim, and whether it is through talks or without them is of no importance.

But what about "flexibility"? The United States' occasional so-called "flexibility" at the talks is merely a reflection of the modifications to which U.S. military concepts are subjected for domestic reasons. So in addition to building 100 MX missiles with 1,000 warheads, the "Scowcroft Commission" has advocated beginning the design and testing of the "light" mobile "Midgetman" ICBM. The administration is eagerly seizing on this advice and, while feigning "magnanimity," is hinting at the possibility of "going halfway to meet" the USSR by envisaging a somewhat more elegant model for undermining Soviet strategic potential.

The talk in the West concerning "destabilizing systems" is not worth a brass farthing either. There is no doubt that of itself this question deserves serious investigation, but by no means the kind of investigation which U.S. representatives are trying to impose: Where the USSR is in the lead everything is having a "destabilizing" effect and must be reduced immediately, but where the United States is in the lead, everyting is in step with the times and there is no need to hurry.

But why not take the opposite course of action? U.S. specialists themselves describe the MX, Pershing II, Trident, and "invisible" bombers and cruise missiles as first-strike weapons. What weapons could be more destabilizing than counterforce ones? The doctrine of first use of nuclear weapons which the United States utterly refuses to renounce and the concepts of "decapitating" a potential foe at the intial stage of a war form the political base for using first strike weapons. In short, along with destabilizing weapons systems there exists a destabilizing policy. And the latter is no less dangerous, for it knows no firm principles.

The Soviet Union's real, as opposed to bogus, superiority does not consist in mastering some kind of fantastic armaments. It consists in the fact that the USSR is loyal to the treaties and agreements it has concluded. It does not seek quarrels and is not anxious to resolve them on the battlefield.

Force will not provide an answer to a single economic, political, or national question. Military rivalry leads to deadlock and leads only to expenditure of nations' material and spiritual potential. The CPSU states this frankly, with a clear understanding of the facts, because the Soviet Union has a full arsenal of modern armaments and has a specific idea of the consequences of their use. Power and a sense of responsibility to present and future generations have prompted the Soviet state to assume unilaterally a historic commitment to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons and to advocate the in-depth restructuring of international relations and a world without war or weapons.

The hardest thing for man is to master himself. It is difficult for any social system to look at itself from the sidelines, so to speak, and to discard the fetters of prejudice. The United States as a society is not a model of progressive thought, particularly on questions of war and peace. Perhaps this is because for the second century in succession wars have bypassed its territory, and other people's misfortune has been a long way off and has frequently proved to be a goldmine for the United States. And many people in the United States would like it to remain so forever. Even the "star wars" idea taken up by R. Reagan has its roots in the same soil: Let others be damned, the United States will be covered by a "laser umbrella."

The Soviet Union has suggested that scientists meet and check their data to see whether effective antinuclear defense is possible, and do so before the downpour starts and they discover that the umbrella leaks. Official Washington's negative reaction attests to a great deal, to the striking stupidity of those people who make policy in the United States and their reluctance to accept a simple objective truth: The horizon can be cleared of thunderclouds only by joint efforts, which means by respecting others and in no way goading them! However, to all appearances the United States is a long way from such perspicacity. It cannot rise above its own passions or quell its imperial ambitions.

'PROPAGANDA RUSES' IN U.S. ARMS POLICY BLASTED

PM151517 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

[Viktor Linnik "International Review": "Disarmament: Words and Deeds" -- words in uppercase printed in boldface]

[Text] The fueling of tension, encroachment on states' national independence and sovereignty, the consolidation and redivision of "spheres of influence," and the deepening of old conflicts and the stirring up of new ones are, it goes without saying, nothing new in the policy of imperialism. However, the danger of the present stage in the development of international relations lies in the unbending desire of the most aggressive NATO circles led by the United States to subordinate all aspects of the historical confrontation between the two systems -- political, economic, and ideological -- to primarily the military aspect and to impart to the contest between the two sociopolitical formations the character of total confrontation. This circumstance is in no small measure connected with the appearance in the American political arena of a conservative, chauvinistically hidebound and ideologically bellicose section of the American ruling class which is reacting sharply to America's loss of its notorious "world leadership."

White House policy cannot be explained as other than a tough reaction by the American ruling circles to the steady erosion of the positions of American imperialism in the world. There is abundant evidence of this erosion. There is the growing political and economic influence of world socialism, the loss of U.S. strategic superiority over the USSR, the exacerbation of America's competitive struggle with Japan and Western Europe, as well as the events which have taken place in recent years in Southeast Asia, Iran, and Central America against Washington's will.

"Reaganism," which is essentially a revival of old imperialist policy in the particularly militarist and maximally ideologized form in which it existed before the detente of the seventies, is acquiring a new character by virtue of the fact that the OLD is being reconstituted in qualitatively NEW conditions. There are therefore serious differences in form and essence between the Truman version of the Cold War and the present-day version. Firstly, the stoking of war hysteria across the Atlantic is taking place in a period of a fundamentally different correlation of forces, and at an incomparably more dangerous level of military confrontation. In this sense one cannot compare the present situation even to the Caribbean crisis of 1962, because the destructive might of the combined nuclear missile potential of the USSR and the United States at that time was less than that available to Britain and France at the present time. Secondly, the United States today is foisting on the rest of the world a geographically different, essentially global scale of confrontation with socialism. Through the Washington administration's efforts more and more countries and continents are becoming "trouble spots": In addition to Europe, Washington is adding the Near East, the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean, Southeast Asia, Central America, and even near-earth space as a source of potential conflicts. And thirdly, Washington is trying to convince the rest of the world that nothing has changed since the forties as if there had been no detente between the USSR and the United States based on the principle of strategic parity and no fundamental changes in politics such as the formation of the socialist system and the elimination of colonialism.

While planning to throw almost $2 trillion into the arms race furnace in the next 5 years the White House is trying to rationalize its own fundamentally insane policy of urging mankind toward the abyss of nuclear catastrophe. The administration's set of pseudo-arguments here is roughly the following. Under cover of hysteria about the celebrated "window of vulnerability" it is aiming at reestablishing the former U.S. strategic superiority. The exhaustion of the USSR by an "excessive" -- according to White House calculations -- arms race burden will allow the United States, as National Security Directive 75 proclaims, to achieve the "internal changes" in the Soviet Union which are "essential for establishing a more secure and peaceful world order" -- on American terms, it goes without saying.

Depicting the Soviet Union, as Reagan does, as a "source of evil" in the modern world, the administration is essentially implying that there simply cannot be any basis for dialogue with the USSR, because, as the French political expert D. Moise has observed, "One does not compromise with evil." Therefore, all the talks being conducted with the USSR are for Washington no more than camouflage to conceal their own hegemonist aspirations. The administration is right at this moment openly stating that the program to modernize the U.S. strategic triad will not be affected by any agreements reached in Geneva. Describing the essence of the recent American proposals at the strategic arms limitation talks in Geneva, which, as we know, propose a reduction of Soviet ground-launched missiles without a similar reduction on the American side, THE WASHINGTON POST writes: "The Russians are being asked to give up the pearl in their strategic crown in exchange for Americans agreeing to give up the potential which they are intending to provide for themselves in the future." For whom is such an approach designed? And how is it possible after these "initiatives" -- if they can be called such -- to keep harping on the Soviet Union's "intractability"?

The modernization announced by the United States, let us recall, includes the deployment of 100 MX ICBM's fitted with 1,000 warheads capable of destroying "hardened targets" and the construction of 20 Trident submarines which are slated to be equipped with D-5 nuclear missiles. Furthermore, it is planned to add 100 B-1 bombers to the U.S. Strategic Air Command strength by the late eighties and 132 Stealth bombers by the early nineties. It is quite clear that the accent is being placed on creating "counterforce" weapons systems, that is to say, those designed to carry out a first strike.

A special role in creating "overwhelming U.S. superiority" is being given to the deployment of American Pershing and cruise missiles in accordance with the well-known NATO decision. In order to wreck any possible agreement in Geneva, the United States and its allies are stubbornly refusing to include the British and French nuclear potentials within the framework of the talks and are deliberately limiting discussion only to ground-launched missiles, leaving the additional NATO forward-based nuclear facilities outside the framework of the talks. It is obvious that there simply cannot be any convincing arguments against taking account of the almost 300 nuclear warheads which Britain and France have at their disposal. Reference to their "independent status" is nothing more than a propaganda trick intended for the naive. How can one take these claims seriously when an addition to the new military plan adopted by the French Parliament mentions specifically for the first time in the French Republic's history a state which it considers an adversary, and that state is the USSR? How can the USSR remain unconcerned by the planned modernization of the British and French nuclear arsenals, in accordance with which these powers will be equipped with more than 1,200 nuclear warheads in the next decade? The claims by certain NATO figures that the British and French nuclear forces were included within the framework of the SALT II talks are fundamentally false. The demand to take account of these forces during the conducting of the talks is not a bargaining position for the USSR but is an objective necessity determined by our security interests. It is no accident that Western figures who are characterized by common sense are calling the USSR demand to take account of these forces "sensible, necessary, logical, and consistent." The Social Democratic Party of Germany demanded in a resolution at its party congress in Munich as far back as April 1982 that these forces be taken into account. Similar opinions have been voiced at various times by P. Warnke, former leader of the U.S. delegation at the SALT II talks, Senator E. Kennedy, and Z. Brzezinski, former chief of the U.S. National Security Council, whom even the most out-and-out "Reaganite" would hesitate to accuse of having a "fondness for the Russians."

The programs for creating the Trident nuclear submarine fleet and Pershing II European strategic missiles reflect an extremely dangerous qualitative leap in American military doctrine under the present administration: a departure from the concept of mutually assured destruction, on which the theory of "deterrence" was based, toward the concept of using nuclear weapons and achieving victory in a nuclear war.

No propaganda ruses can obscure the lethal essence of such theories, which form the basis of the present U.S. Administration's REAL policy. The policy of the present White House bosses, whatever they themselves may say, has made the world more dangerous in recent years than it was before.

There is no doubt that the fueling of this recklessness corresponds to the interests of a certain limited section of the American ruling class. Why? Because it allows the present economic and political misfortunes of America to be seen not as the consequences of American capitalism's glaring internal contradictions, or the law-governed result of an imperial foreign policy, but as the result of "intrigues by certain sinister forces." The glorification of the cult of strength and the nostalgic calls, characteristic of the Reagan administration, "to restore America's former greatness in the world," backed by a military machine turned on full, reflect a deep internal crisis in the capitalist system as a whole.

U.S. ACTIONS IN NICARAGUA, CHAD PARALLELED

PM160648 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 83 First Edition p 4

[Yuriy Kharlanov: "International Review"]

[Excerpt] According to a Single Plan

It is amazing how similar the scenarios are of the two interventionist actions which Washington is now conducting simultaneously in the planet's Eastern and Western Hemispheres. Nicaragua's coasts are being approached by the aircraft carrier "Coral Sea" in the Atlantic, by the battleship "New Jersey" in the Pacific, and by the warships escorting them. The aircraft carrier "Eisenhower" and a large group of other U.S. 6th Fleet ships are cruising on the edge of Libya's territorial waters.

Aircraft with "vague" identification marks regularly violate Nicaragua's airspace, taking aerial photographs. Two military Boeings equipped with AWACS radar reconnaissance systems, which can direct flights of F-14 fighters and F-16 fighter-bombers over Chad and other African countries, are already in Sudan.

The "Big Pine II" provocative military maneuvers are really getting underway in Honduras near Nicaragua's borders. They will last not less than 6 months, and a 5,000-strong American expeditionary corps along with Honduran units will participate in them. Maneuvers of the American Rapid Deployment Force are beginning in Egypt and in the Horn of Africa region under the name of "Bright Star-83" with the participation of Egypt, Somalia, Sudan, Oman, and a number of other countries.

Somozist gangs armed with American weapons and trained by Pentagon instructors are being infiltrated into Nicaragua from Honduran territory. Almost 3,000 "commandos" trained by Israeli instructors have been transferred from Zaire to Ndjamena, the capital of Chad, and are being joined by approximately 500 French paratroopers. The task set the interventionists is to try to save the Hissein Habre regime.

Acts of aggression, blackmail, and intimidation are covered up in Central America by the false allegation put forward by the White House of a "Red threat" from Cuba and Nicaragua to the countries of that region, and in central Africa by the thesis of some "Libyan threat" to Chad.

The chief issue uniting both of Washington's interventionist campaigns in the attempt to halt the people's struggle for their national and social liberation both in Latin America and in Africa, and to impose on them dictatorial regimes obedient to the will of the United States and the NATO countries. "Imperialist forces have seized Chad by the throat and turned it into a military training ground," the Congolese newspaper ETUMBA writes. "Grossly interfering in the affairs of developing countries, imperialist monopolies allocate to them the role of pawns in their game."

How, then, can Washington justify such shameless use of the "policy of force"? In no way. For it is hard to believe that the small Central American country of Nicaragua, which recently freed itself from dictatorial oppression, could pose any threat to the United States. As for Chad, according to a statement by J. Tower, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, it "must be viewed as a country of vital interest to the United States." Given such a formulation of the question, any state, particularly if internal conflicts are taking place there, could be declared vitally important to Washington, and immediate preparations could be made to introduce American troops or armies of U.S. allies into it.

France has gotten into some kind of mess in the Chad conflict. First arms deliveries and then open intervention involved Paris in defending the regime of Habre, whom even A. Fontaine, a very conservative journalist for LE MONDE, calls an "American henchman." These actions have placed France under critical fire from those African states with which the P. Mauroy government recently began improving relations. Finally, they have put official French propaganda in a really ambiguous position: If Paris condemns the American interventionist actions in Central America, how, then, can it justify its armed interference jointly with the United States in central Africa?

Moreover, the development of events this week demonstrates how closely, particularly after Williamsburg, France's foreign policy is tied to Washington's chariot. This is evidenced by this episode: When official reports appeared at the beginning of the week that Paris rules out direct military intervention in Chad, they were denied at a press conference in Washington. As for the statements by French External Relations Minister C. Cheysson that Paris and Washington do not coordinate their positions on Chad, they resulted from "the minister's long absence from Paris," State Department spokesman J. Hughs explained. Yes, Washington does not spare the prestige of its allies if this enables a minor State Department official to make public the fact that he is better informed about French policy than the head of the French diplomatic department.

The world's peoples angrily condemn the American Administration's global interventionist policy and the graphic transformation of the notorious Rapid Deployment Force into a policeman for all continents, standing guard over rotten, reactionary forces and regimes. Ordinary Americans are beginning to understand the falsehood and hypocrisy of official propaganda. It is not for nothing that 54 percent of them, as recent polls show, believe that the head of the White House is leading the country to war in Central America.

"Hands off Nicaragua and El Salvador!" "Hands off Chad!" -- these demands are supported by the world's entire progressive public.

SOVIET COMMITTEE HITS U.S., FRANCE IN N. AFRICA

LD160859 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0811 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Statement by the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With the Countries of Asia and Africa -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow 16 Aug (TASS) -- The Soviet Committee for Solidarity with the Countries of Asia and Africa decisively condemns the provocative aggressive acts of the United States, France, and their accomplices in North Africa, and demands an end to the imperialist military expansion in order to give the peoples of this region the opportunity to independently solve the problems facing them, says the statement by this public organization.

The development of events in northern Africa arouses the serious anxiety of the Soviet people and all peace-loving forces, it says further in the document. The United States, France, and some other Western countries are using the events in Chad for direct interference in the affairs of the peoples of this region. At the same time, Libya is being subjected to fierce attacks and ever growing pressure in carrying out its independent anti-imperialist policy.

"It is not by chance that the American Rapid Deployment Forces are holding maneuvers on the territory of a series of states of northern Africa and the Near East precisely at this time. Military planes equipped with the AWACS system are carrying out provocative flights near the Libyan borders. Vessels of the U.S. Sixth Fleet are concentrated off the shores of Libya," the statement says.

"The aim of these acts is not only a demonstration of strength, but a consolidation of the military-political presence of imperialist states, which creates a real threat to the progressive regimes and peoples of this region, to international peace and security."

UN SECURITY COUNCIL BEGINS TALKS ON CHAD

LD122241 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] Discussions have started at the UN Security Council on the situation in Chad and the danger to which some Arab and African countries are exposed because of the U.S. "Bright Star-83" maneuvers. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative, anticipated these discussions by directing a private message to the chairman of the Security Council in which she tried to depict the American maneuvers in Egypt, Oman, Sudan, and Somalia as harmless leisure activities. At the same time, she pounced with spiteful attacks on the Libyan Jamahiriyah. During her fury she did not realize that she was caught in a funny position, to use a decent expression.

Really, how can we take seriously what the American representative said about Libya being a threat to peace in the Middle East and about its wish to capture the whole of Africa; she even said that it threatens the interests of Washington itself. For those who do not know, Libya is a comparatively small Arab country whose population is only about 3 million. But it now faces the American Rapid Deployment Force, thousands of whose soldiers will stay for a month at the Libyan borders, the American aircraft which were sent to Libya's neighbor Sudan, the U.S. 6th Fleet with its nuclear aircraft carriers, and also Somalia and some other countries. So, who is threatening whom? Who is creating tension in the region? Kirkpatrick's anger is due to the old U.S. hatred of the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The roots of this hatred are known. First, there is the Jamahiriyah's consistently anti-imperialist line and its support for the progressive regimes and the national liberation movements. It is not accidental that Reagan has called Libya America's No 1 enemy in the Arab world.

The beginning of the discussion on Chad at the Security Council was also planned by Washington. The representative of Habre's regime, instead of looking for a political settlement of the problem, called openly for broadening the internationalization of the conflict and for increasing the dimensions of the armed intervention of the United States, France, and some other countries that follow NATO policies. In the same pro-Western spirit spoke the representative of Zaire, which has sent about 3,000 of its forces to reinforce the pro-Western regime in Chad, and the representative of Sudan, which offered its territories for the American aircraft that were sent to help Habre. The discussion in the Security Council will continue.

LIBYA DENOUNCES U.S. AT UN SECURITY COUNCIL

LD120610 Moscow TASS in English 0510 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] New York August 12 TASS -- The United Nations Security Council has started reviewing, on Libya's demand, the dangerous situation in the region due to military provocations staged by the United States against that country. Libya's delegate Award S. Burwin, opening the debates, said that units of U.S. naval ships consisting of two strike aircraft carrier groups were concentrated off the Libyan coast. American combat planes daily carry out provocative flights close to the Libyan border. Large-scale military exercises, code named "Bright Star-83," have started in the territory of neighboring and nearby countries, involving about 7,000 American servicemen.

The dangerous developments are an integral part of the aggressive policy pursued by the United States as regards Libya. Actions of this kind and the U.S. hegemonistic claims to the part of "international gendarme" are in crying contradiction with the basic principles of the U.N. Charter and U.S. commitments as a permanent member of the Security Council, said Soviet representative R.S. Ovinnikov. The Soviet Union resolutely denounces the policy of military blackmail and threats pursued by the United States against Libya. The United States deliberately heightens by its actions the already tense situation in the Middle East region, creates an additional threat to peace and international security.

U.S. Provocations Viewed

LD130714 Moscow TASS in English 0801 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] New York August 13 TASS -- The U.N. Security Council completed the discussion of the question of the United States armed provocations against Libya. Representatives of nonaligned and socialist states speaking at the meeting described the recent actions of U.S. military which have brought to the Libyan coasts attack naval task forces and embarked on, unprecedented for their scale, military exercises in the territory of countries neighbouring on Libya, as a serious threat to peace and security in the region. These actions demonstrate once again that force and crude pressure are regarded by Washington as the chief instrument of foreign policy, said the representative of Cuba N. Garcia-Iturbe. The nonaligned countries, said M. Farid Zarif, Afghanistan's permanent representative with the United Nations, regard the provocations against Libya as encroaching on their own security and sovereignty.

An overwhelming majority of the delegates stressed that the Security Council has to adopt urgent measures to ease tensions in the region and to put an end to the provocative U.S. actions.

Soviet Delegate Explains Stance

LD131241 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] New York August 13 TASS -- Correspondent S. Baibakov reporting: The United Nations Security Council continues to discuss the situation around Chad.

Benin's representative Saturnin Soglo strongly condemned a gross interference of imperialist powers in the internal affairs of Chad. He asked the Security Council to demand the withdrawal of foreign troops from Chad's territory.

Explaining the Soviet position, Soviet representative R.S. Ovinnikov said that certain powers were working toward turning the territory of the sovereign state into a new imperialist springboard in Africa. That is why certain Western countries cynically ignored the position of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) on the developments in and around Chad. The OAU is known to have urged all states, both African and non-African, to refrain from any interference which might aggravate the situation in Chad.

The Soviet Union strongly condemned escalating imperialist intervention in the internal affairs of the Republic of Chad, the Soviet representative went on to say. He described such intervention as illegal actions, as actions which imperiled peace and international security, and said that the Soviet Union demanded an immediate end to interventionist actions taken to the detriment of the national unity of the Republic of Chad, the cause of peace in Africa and the world over. Such actions and hegemonistic claims were at a basic variance with the fundamental principles of the United Nations Charter, other international documents and acts signed by the United States and France, the Soviet representative said.

WESTERN STATES SAID ATTEMPTING TO REVISE LOS

LD152034 Moscow TASS in English 2002 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] London August 15 TASS -- Western countries, above all Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, and the FRG, persist in their attempts to revise some provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea that was concluded last year. It follows from a report of the newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES that during the conference on the questions of practical application of the convention, which opens in Jamaica today, those countries intend to insist on the "protection" of the interests of the corporations that had made investments into the prospecting for minerals on sea bed and the development of the technology of their mining and processing.

A number of Western countries that have not signed the convention to this day are resorting to the tactic of blackmail and pressure. The FINANCIAL TIMES writes that unless other participants in the forum agree to a compromise, the governments of the aforementioned countries will most likely follow the example of the Reagan administration and refuse to sign the convention.

STRENGTHENING NATO INTEREST IN GREENLAND NOTED

LD140842 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0742 GMT 13 Aug 83

[By TASS correspondent V. Loskutov]

[Text] Copenhagen, 13 Aug -- The eyes of NATO strategists have again been fastened on the northern flank of Europe. This time Greenland has become the target of their attention. For the first time in 15 years a permanent NATO naval formation intends visiting the ports of the world's biggest island. The formation is made up of vessels led by the American guided missile destroyer, "Dewey," which is equipped with the ASROC antisubmarine missiles which can carry nuclear warheads. The aim of the forthcoming visit, planned for early September, is given as "expanding friendly ties and international cooperation with Greenland" by American Captain First Class (H. Streeter), commander of the NATO formation. It is clear how such "cooperation" is expressed: The Danish paper LAND OG FOLK recalls that in April of this year the United States allocated almost 1 billion Danish Kroner for the reconstruction of its Air Force base in Thule in northeast Greenland. There it is planned to modernize the radar stations which are part of the control system for American "B-52" strategic bombers and missiles targeted on the USSR, and also the spy satellite communication stations. This modernization, L. Johansen, member of the Greenland Government stated, "is mortally dangerous for the Arctic region."

Observers note that the above-mentioned military preparations are being carried out without the knowledge of the local authorities and run counter to the fundamental interests of the inhabitants of the island. J. Motzfeldt, the Greenland prime minister, told LAND OG FOLK that local government organs have nothing to do with the visit of the foreign ships. "I don't know who invited them," he exclaims in bewilderment.

In the view of (Ye Geisler), member of the Greenland parliament, the NATO vessels' call at the island's ports reflects the overt contempt for a resolution recently passed by delegates to the third session of the conference of Eskimos of the circumpolar area, in which representatives of the native population of Greenland, Alaska, and Canada took part. They demanded that the Arctic should be declared a nuclear-free zone and that all military preparations in the areas adjacent to the Arctic should cease. The local press stresses that the strengthening of U.S. and NATO interest in Europe's northern flank leads to an aggravation of international tension and an intensification of the danger of the break-out of a conflict in this region.

DULLES AIRPORT INCIDENT DEPICTED; PROTEST LODGED

LD161026 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0957 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Washington, 16 Aug (TASS) -- The USSR Embassy in the United States has lodged a protest with the U.S. State Department over the provocation committed by representatives of the U.S. authorities at the John Foster Dulles International Airport in Washington with regard to TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Kukharenko and members of his family.

Prior to embarking on the airplane, V. Kukharenko, his wife, and two children were detained for 15 minutes without any basis by representatives of the immigration authorities and agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

After an employee of the immigration authorities finally allowed them to embark on the airplane, FBI agents, flouting all standards of international law, again detained the family of the TASS correspondent and conducted an interrogation, during which a blatant attempt was made to persuade Kukharenko's 15-year-old son not to return to the Soviet Union.

However, disgraceful failure awaited the provocateurs from the U.S. secret police [okhranka]. When the FBI agents put the impudent question to the adolescent of whether he wanted to stay in the United States, Kukharenko's son answered firmly that his sole desire was to travel to his homeland as quickly as possible. Kukharenko's family was allowed to embark on the airplane only after this.

It is noteworthy that the U.S. mass media are doing their utmost to hush up this incident, and a State Department spokesman at a press conference completely refused to comment on it.

These facts prove yet again that a systematic campaign of provocation, of hindering the normal work of Soviet institutions, is being conducted in Washington against Soviet representatives.

REAGAN GIVES 'MILITARISTIC BELLICOSE' SPEECH

LD151938 Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Washington August 15 TASS -- President of the United States Reagan came out with another militaristic bellicose speech. Addressing in New Orleans, Louisiana, today members of the reactionary organization "Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S.", the head of the U.S. Administration tried to present almost as a boon for peoples the unprecedented programme of America's rearming he had launched, the programme aimed at undermining the strategic balance existing in the world and at achieving the United States' military supremacy over the Soviet Union.

Reagan urged his audience to support the dangerous plans of his government for the production and deployment plans of his government for the production and deployment of the latest "MX" intercontinental ballistic missiles, which are first strike weapons. He also praised another sinister Pentagon "novelty" -- the mobile-based "Midgetman" intercontinental ballistic missile. The President asserted that this latest type of nuclear weapons which the United States intends to adopt for service at the beginning of the next decade will, allegedly, ensure "long-term stability". Meanwhile, it is well known, and this was stressed many times by prominent U.S. military specialists, that the creation of such most powerful systems of mass destruction undermines stability in the world and intensifies the arms race.

CANDIDATES' SUPPORT FOR ARMS TALKS CITED

LD142025 Moscow TASS in English 2013 GMT 14 Aug 83

["Presidential Hopefuls" -- TASS headline]

[Text] New York August 14 TASS -- Former U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale, Senators John Glenn, Gary Hart and Alan Cranston, who seek the Democratic presidential nomination, have condemned the militarist policy of the Reagan administration which follows the path of spiralling up the arms race and increasing the danger of a nuclear war. Speaking in Des Moines at a press conference which was attended by more than 1,200 representatives of the public of Iowa, they criticised the present Republican administration's current build-up of the U.S. strategic arsenal and declared for adoption of immediate measures aimed at establishing control over nuclear armaments. Senator Alan Cranston emphasized, in particular, that there is no problem more important now than to curb the nuclear arms race. It is perfectly evident that this can be achieved only by starting serious negotiations with the Soviet Union. Mr. Cranston pointed out, however, that no U.S. President, including Reagan, considered achieving control over arms a task of paramount importance in his policy. He said that if elected President he would start negotiations with the USSR several weeks after the election with a view to reducing the nuclear stocks of the two countries.

Senator Gary Hart stated that the Reagan administration's policy is a policy of the use of force, of stirring up hostility against other states and of creating seats of conflicts in the world. He stressed that it is time to realise that national security of a country cannot be ensured by means of military force in the present-day international situation. The Americans do not need new "MX" missiles. They need a new policy aimed at terminating the arms race.

Former U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale pointed out in his speech that President Reagan has rejected everything positive that was achieved in the field of nuclear arms control in the past 25 years. This is a dangerous policy fraught with serious consequences. Mr. Mondale emphasized that the USA and the USSR should start talks as soon as possible on a mutual and controllable freeze on their arsenals of strategic nuclear arms. Senator John Glenn also pronounced for starting such talks as soon as possible.

U.S. 'INTERVENTION' IN CHAD, C. AMERICA EYED

LD140922 Moscow TASS in English 0704 GMT 14 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 14 TASS -- PRAVDA today describes U.S. interventionist actions in Africa and Central America as Weashington's attempt to stop the fighting of the peoples for their national and social emancipation both in Latin America and in Africa, and to impose on them dictatorial regimes obeying the will of the USA and NATO countries. "The imperialist forces have gripped Chad by its neck and turned it into a test range", the Congolese newspaper ETUMBA writes. "Meddling in the affairs of the developing countries, imperialist monopolies assign to them the role of mere pawns in their own game".

"How does Washington justify its heavy reliance on power politics?" -- the paper asks. "It is difficult to imagine that Nicaragua, a small American country which cast off a dictatorial regime not so long ago, can pose any threat to the United States. As to Chad, it follows from a statement by J. Tower, chairman of the Senate Armed Forces Committee, that it should be regarded as a nation of vital significance for the United States. Given such an approach, it is possible to announce any country of the world, especially if torn by an internal conflict, vital for Washington and to start preparations at once for sending U.S. troops or troops of U.S proxies there.

U.S. MILITARY, PROPAGANDA PROGRAMS 'CRIMINAL'

LD131022 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0805 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow, 13 Aug (TASS) -- The psychological warfare against the forces of peace, progress, and socialism, and the anticommunist "crusade" which is being waged today by the militarists in Washington, are evidence of just one thing: the moral, political, and economic crisis of imperialism, political observer Nikolay Pastukhov writes in SELSKAYA ZHIZN.

The present rulers of the United States, while whipping up a militarist psychosis, state openly that they intend to do away with the socialist system, the article stresses. But in the struggle for people's minds they have now organized a real information and propaganda intervention aimed at the USSR and the whole socialist community. The author notes that a bloc comprising the two chief forces of imperialism, the military-industrial and the military-propaganda complexes, is now operating against the Soviet Union. The preparations for war which are currently being kindles in the West are accompanied by a dirty propaganda campaign against the USSR, the other countries of socialism, progressive regimes in the developing states, and all people, regardless of their political convictions, who come out in favor of peace, social progress and national liberation.

The false theme of the "Soviet threat," the observer writes, which is being so energetically fanned by the mass media in the West, is needed by the Washington administration in order to cover up the arms race and begin preparations for nuclear missile war by means of propaganda camouflage. Subjecting the mass media to its influence, they are intimidating the population with fabrications about the stepping up of armed potentials by the opponent, with one aim: obtaining an increase in their military spending and protecting their selfish interests.

Hitler's men resorted to such methods, fanning up anti-Sovietism and anticommunism during the period of preparation for the Second World War, the author observes. Nuremberg condemned these actions as criminal. But these methods are again being revived in the present day by the latter-day crusaders from Washington. "However much the present day crusaders rave, their policy and criminal actions are doomed to failure."

SANCTIONS SEEN INEFFECTIVE AGAINST ALUMINUM PLANT

AU121627 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 10 Aug 83 p 2

[Unattributed APN report: "Siberian Aluminum in the Face of U.S. Sanctions"]

[Text] The history of trade and economic relations between the USSR and the United States is full of examples of the many, though failed, attempts which forces opposed to socialism have made to put pressure on the Soviet Union by imposing economic blockades, embargoes, and various unfair decisions, as well as economic sanctions, to compel the Soviet Union to make political concessions.

One of these examples is the anti-Soviet economic sanctions introduced by former U.S. President J. Carter in January 1980 and intensified even more by incumbent U.S. President Reagan in December 1981. The U.S. Administration limited the sale of machines and equipment to the USSR, suspended Aeroflot flights to the United States, broke off scientific, technical, and cultural ties, and postponed negotiations with the USSR aimed at a new agreement on shipping and the new long-term agreements on the trade of grain.

However, our experiences in the past have more than once proved that these sanctions will in the end turn against the United States. A definite example of this is technology and equipment supplies to one of the largest Soviet enterprises, the Sayan Aluminum Plants. Vasiliy Strigo, director of these plants, talks about this in an interview with APN correspondent Piotr Zubkov:

[Strigo] The U.S. Alcoa Company produced some new electrolyzers which were a lot better than the ones which had been produced until then. They were intended for large-scale production and were supposed to be 3-4 times more productive than the ones which had so far been used in U.S. aluminum plants. The USSR was very interested in them and has a great deal of experience in the construction of these kinds of plants, while the United States wanted to sell their equipment on the basis of a barter agreement. Talks were held in Moscow and Pitssburgh concerning the supply of electrolyzers to the Soviet Sayan plants. Representatives from the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and Alcoa unanimously acknowledged the mutual benefits which signing such a contract would bring. However, by announcing the embargo, Carter's government decided otherwise.

I must admit that we were disappointed. Nor did the representatives of Alcoa hide their feelings, since the firm spent over $50 million on the electrolyzers and surely wanted to sell the electrolyzers, or licenses for their production, in order to make up for these expenses. The Sayan plants could have become an excellent advertisement for Alcoa and would have ensured a good reception for the new equipment on the world market.

Knowing that one can never lead the world in every field, we never concealed our interest in using the best tested goods. But the Soviet Union does not come empty-handed when it comes to contributing to the technology on the market. Foreign firms have bought over 100 licenses from us in the field of ferrous metal production, and the USSR has 257 current licenses in this branch.

For instance, the American Magnesium Company has bought Soviet technology and equipment for the production of magnesium by the electrolytic method, and the United States also bought a license from us for the electrothermal method of obtaining aluminum and silicon alloys.

The majority of our contracts with foreign firms are drawn up on barter agreements. The Sayan plants were no exception to this. Our agreements with the FRG firms Kleckner and KHD, as well as with the French company Pechune call for supplying aluminum to these countries in exchange for supplies of equipment.

[Zubkov] What can you tell us about the equipment which will be used in the Sayan Aluminum plants?

[Strigo] We will install new Soviet and imported electrolyzers as well as foundry and rolling mill equipment in this enterprise, equipment which is by far superior to what is being used at present. By using modern technology, we will ensure that the environment is properly protected. Thanks to a powerful gas filter system which will be supplied to us by West German firms, the amount of harmful fumes in the atmosphere will be six times lower. The Sayan plants will have a closed water supply system, and the production of cheap energy will be ensured by the Sayano-Szuszenska hydroelectric powerplant (with a planned power output of 6.4 million kilowatts), a plant which is one of the biggest in the world and is currently being built 45 kilometers from the aluminum plants.

The construction and the fitting out of the aluminum plants is now in full swing. The first aluminum will be produced there in 1984.

INCREASES IN MILITARY BASES OVERSEAS VIEWED

LD121708 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] New York August 12 TASS -- The number of American military bases abroad has largely increased in the recent years. As is reported by the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES, the Pentagon now has at its disposal 359 such bases, whereas just ten years ago the number was 323. The data do not include separate American military structures, and also bases which the U.S. Defence Department uses on a temporary basis.

There is every indication that this does not suit Washington, which seeks "world domination." The Pentagon intends to use beyond the United States about half of 8,500 million dollars requested by the Reagan administration for military construction in the 1984 fiscal year, this fact testifying to the desire of the American military to continue expanding its presence abroad.

Thus 1,400 million dollars are planned to be spent for the construction in Western Europe of launch pads for American cruise missiles, and also other military structures. The construction of a new U.S. military base in Oman will cost, according to the estimates of the administration, 39,600,000 dollars, while expansion of the Diego Garcia springboard -- 92,700,000 dollars. More than 143 million dollars are to be spent by the U.S. Administration for construction of 55 different military projects in South Korea.

Washington keeps in the centre of its attention the espionage activity against foreign states. It is no wonder therefore that the administration requested almost 211 million dollars for the expansion of U.S. "secret military bases" scattered all over the world.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARIAN DEPARTS MOSCOW

LD151022 Moscow TASS in English 0947 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 15 TASS -- Marcel Prud'homme, chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign-Policy and National-Defence Matters of the Canadian Parliament, left Moscow today at the close of his visit to our country. He has stayed here at the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Before departure the guest spent three days in Leningrad. In the Executive Committee of the Leningrad City Soviet he was told about the Leningraders' achievements in the accomplishment of economic and social development tasks and about the structure of the City Soviet. An important role of parliamentary contacts between the USSR and Canada was emphasized. The contacts contribute to strengthening mutual understanding and friendship between the two countries and to the cause of preserving peace. Marcel Prud'homme appraised his trip to the USSR as very useful.

At the Piskarevskoe memorial cemetery he honoured the memory of the Leningraders and servicemen who fell during World War Two, and laid flowers. Flowers were also laid in the Victory Square at the monument to the heroic defenders of the city.

The guest visited the Lenin Memorial Museum in Smolny, the cruiser "Aurora", Leningrad University, and the Hermitage.

SOVIET-PRC RAILWAYS COMMISSION OPENS IN CHITA

LD151343 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] The latest session of the Soviet-Chinese joint border railway commission opened today in Chita. Taking part in it are representatives of the Qiqihar, Harbin, Far Eastern and Transbaykal Railways.

[Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China at 1100 GMT on 15 August adds: "Present at the meeting, on the Chinese side, are representatives of the Qiqihar and Harbin Railways and, on the Soviet side, representatives of the USSR Far Eastern and Transbaykal Railways. They will discuss commercial and technical issues related to the transit of import and export cargoes. A variety of cultural programs has been prepared for the Chinese guests."]

'ASIAN POWER' VIEWS ON NUCLEAR BALANCE REFUTED

OW130642 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Glebov commentary]

[Text] The Soviet Union made a proposal not long ago to the United States, Britain, France and China that they freeze their nuclear weapons. According to this proposal, the Soviet Union and the United States will be the first to implement the freeze with the other nuclear powers following them. This Soviet proposal has won wide support among political and social personages in many countries. Social activists have noted that the Soviet proposal was made with a sense of urgency designed to solve one of the urgent problems of our time; namely, stopping the arms race. However, U.S. imperialism and its accomplices are assessing the Soviet proposal from a completely opposite position. They are distorting the facts, insisting that the Soviet proposal does not accord with the interests of peace. We now invite you to listen to the following commentary on this subject by our observer Glebov:

Let us first analyze the basis on which official sources in Washington are making their statements. The reason most often cited is their claim that the nuclear weapons freeze was proposed for the purpose of permanently maintaining the alleged Soviet superiority in nuclear arms. What can we say about this claim?

In reply to a TASS correspondent, Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Ustinov convincingly explained that the allegation about a Soviet nuclear superiority was complete nonsense. Many noted American activists have also laid bare this deceitful claim. One example is th joint statement made by Senators Kennedy and Hatfield and Congressmen (?Martin) and Kent. Their statement pointed out that the nuclear forces of the Soviet Union and the United States were by and large balanced and that a freeze would prevent the occurence of any serious disparity between them.

To use the sheer fabrication of a Soviet nuclear superiority as a pretext is one of the many games of trickery and sophistry resorted to by the anti-Soviet elements. But the propaganda machine of an Asian power is adopting another tactic. It does not deny the universally accepted fact that a nuclear balance now exists. Moreover, when making comments, it has stated without mincing words that a nuclear balance does indeed exist. But these propagandists go on to assert that the fact the Soviet Union proposed a freeze indicates that it has no intention to reduce arms. They say that the Soviet Union has for a long time talked about the importance of reducing nuclear weapons but has not moved toward reduction. They say that the only reason the Soviet Union made the freeze proposal was for the purpose of covering up its true intentions. What is the meaning of this?

According to such arguments, the Soviet Union should immediately destroy its own nuclear shield of guided missiles in order to prove its sincerity. This means unilateral disarmament in the face of the joint armed forces of imperialism. If the Soviet Union takes this action, not only its own security, but the security of the all other socialist countries and socialism in the whole world will be threatened.

This advocacy sounds very much like a provocation. It is really surprising that those who advance such an advice still have the audacity to claim that they are faithful to the cause of peace.

As we all know, U.S. imperialism also likes to chant about its love of peace. But facts show that the one thing that is constantly in its mind is the hope to continue the arms race in the future. U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger said not long ago: A freeze means that we will have to give up our nuclear forces to realize modernization; therefore, we cannot agree to it. In other words, Weinberger and his cohorts intend to maintain the possibility to further strengthen their nuclear forces. As for those who urge unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union, it seems they too have the same intention. The purposes are identical although the reasons are different.

DPRK 38TH LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

USSR Party, State Message

PM151437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea (WPK) Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK State Administration Council.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers congratulate you, the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Central People's Committee, the DPRK State Administration Council, and the entire Korean people on the 38th anniversary of the liberation of Korea from the yoke of Japanese militarism.

The Soviet Army's rout of the Kwantung grouping of Japanese forces in Manchuria and Korea put an end to the colonial oppression to which the foreign aggressors had subjected the Korean people for many years and created favorable prerequisites for the building of a new society in the northern part of Korea.

Acquiring their long-awaited freedom, the working class, working peasantry, and intelligentsia of the DPRK, under the leadership of the WPK, held out in the struggle against U.S. imperialism's aggression, implemented fundamental socioeconomic transformations, and laid a strong foundation for building socialism.

Since the liberation, as a result of the selfless labor of the Korean people in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the DPRK has recorded great achievements in the development of industry and agriculture, science and culture. Today the republic's working people are struggling to fulfil the tasks of the second 7-year national economic plan set by the Sixth WPK Congress.

The Soviet Union welcomes the fraternal Korean people's successes and express solidarity with their just struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and the creation of conditions for the country's unification by peaceful, democratic means without outside interference.

We express confidence that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK and between the CPSU and the WPK will continue to develop in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, for the good of our peoples and in the interests of the joint struggle against imperialism's intrigues in Asia and throughout the world, for peace and the peoples' security, and for the triumph of the great cause of socialism and communism.

On liberation day we wish you and all DPRK working people new successes in socialist building and in the implementation of the cherished aspiration -- the reunification of the motherland.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers.

Kim Il-song Greets Andropov

PM151415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

On behalf of the Workers Party of Korea (WPK), the DPRK Government and the Korean people and on my own account I sent you and through you the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Government, and the Soviet people, fraternal greetings on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the liberation of the Korean people from Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

Our people, having routed the Japanese imperialist aggressors in conjunction with the Soviet Army, managed to revive the motherland and eventually embarked on the broad path of building a new, independent Korea.

Today our people, on the basis of the brilliant successes achieved in the building of a new, sovereign society, are waging an active struggle for the successful implementation of the majestic long-term tasks of socialist building outlined by the Sixth WPK Congress, the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, and the achievement of the independent peaceful unification of the motherland through the creation of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

In the course of the common struggle for the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism and against imperialism relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, countries, and peoples have strengthened and developed in all spheres on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The Korean people rejoice at this and express confidence that relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will continue to widen and develop even more in the interests of the peoples of the two countries -- Korea and the Soviet Union -- and all the forces of socialism.

I will take this opportunity to wholeheartedly wish you and the fraternal Soviet people big successes in work on the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and in the defense of peace and security in Europe and all over the world. [Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

Tikhonov Receives Cable

LD151635 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] A cable has arrived for Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, from Yi Chong-ok, premier of the State Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the liberation of the Korean people from the yoke of the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism. The message expresses the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our peoples will grow even stronger and develop even further. Yi Chong-ok expressed wishes for great successes in work aimed at meeting the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

USSR, DPRK Achievements

SK160231 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Station commentator (Uladimilov)'s article]

[Text] As a result of the Soviet Army's annihilation of Japanese Army troops in Manchuria and Korea in 1945, an end was put to the protracted oppression of the Korean people by the foreign aggressors and, thus, favorable preconditions for building a new society were created in the northern half of Korea.

Monuments inscribed with words of thanks which the Korean people sent to the officers and men of the liberating Soviet Army were erected in large cities of the DPRK. Reminding us is a letter, signed by 17 million Koreans and sent to the Soviet Government, saying that the exploits of the Soviet Army will live forever in the monuments built to celebrate the liberation and in the flames of [words indistinct] of the plants reconstructed with the assistance of the Soviet Union.

With the Korean people's devoted labor and their cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries, the DPRK has achieved great successes in the development of industry, science, agriculture, and culture. Along with the monuments to commemorate the officers and men of the Soviet Army, other creations for Soviet-Korean friendship have also been built. They are about 60 enterprises which have been constructed with the cooperation of the Soviet Union. These enterprises constitute the framework of the republic's industry.

An iron mill, one of the biggest enterprises in the DPRK, was built in Chongjin City where the most fierce combat was waged against the Japanese troops. In the fifties, Soviet engineers participated in the rehabilitation of the iron mill which was destroyed by bestial bombings during the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression and they assisted in the reconstruction of the enterprise and the work of expanding it. Cooperation between the two countries to increase the iron mill's capacity of steel production by one million tons is being realized.

The achievements won in the DPRK are of greater significance because this republic has built socialism under complicated circumstances.

U.S. troops have occupied South Korea for as long as [word indistinct] years. Washington and the Seoul regime have not stopped brazen military provocations along the border of People's Korea. This is confirmed by the Team Spirit-83 U.S.-South Korean military mobile exercise this year.

The DPRK has set forth constructive proposals for relaxing tension on the Korean peninsula, dealing blows to imperialist threats, and is struggling for the peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea. As noted in a message from the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union to the leaders of the DPRK, the Soviet Union congratulates the Korean people on their achievements and extends solidarity with the Korean people's just struggle to force the U.S. troops out of South Korea and to create conditions for reunifying the country without the interference of outside forces in a peaceful and democratic way.

USSR Trade Union Greetings

SK140232 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] The Central Council of the Soviet Trade Unions sent a message of congratulations to the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Trade Unions of Korea [GFTUK] on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the Korean liberation.

The message reads: The annihilation of the militarist Japanese troops by the Soviet troops in August 1945 created a condition in which the Korean people's desire for freedom and independence can be put into practice.

In the past, the workers of the DPRK conducted basic social and political reforms and achieved a distinguished development in economy, science, and culture, cooperating with other socialist nations. The Soviet Trade Unions will invariably continue to strengthen and develop links with the workers of the DPRK and the GFTUK on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The message then wishes the GFTUK and the workers of the DPRK new success in implementing the tasks set forth by the Sixth WPK Congress and in achieving the cause of the reunification of the fatherland.

JAPANESE STUDENTS ATTEND MOSCOW MARXISM SEMINAR

OW140953 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] A USSR-Japan seminar on the theme of implementing the thought of Marx-Engels-Lenin and learning from the USSR, a socialist state, opened in Moscow on 12 August. Attending this seminar, which will last until 24 August, are lecturers and students from the Japan Socialist Party's [JSP] Labor College. The opening ceremony was addressed by Subbotin, secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions [AUCCTU]; Mushin, member of the Central Committee of the All-Union Komsomol; and Nishimoto, instructor at the labor college.

In his speech, AUCCTU Secretary Subbotin said: [begin recording in Russian fading into translation] The trade unions in the Soviet Union are practical organizations working in accordance with their own statutes. In the era of Soviet administration the number of union members increased by leaps and bounds, bringing their total to about 133 million today. There are 32 industrial trade unions in the Soviet Union, and they participate in the management of state and public work as well as in the resolution of political, economic and cultural problems. At its regular plenary session held last June, the Supreme Soviet adopted a bill on enhancing the role of trade unions in the management of workers' collectives, enterprises and public organizations. Participating in the debates on the bill were more than 110 million Soviet people.

Today the workers need unity more than ever before in order to fight against the arms race launched by the United States and its allies. Washington is trying to draw Japan into a confrontation with the Soviet Union. The Japanese ruling circles, through all their activities, support the policy aimed at exerting military pressure on the Soviet Union. But we believe that the line of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will triumph. The international exchanges we are carrying out with the trade unions in 145 countries are aimed at supporting the cause of peace, democracy and progress. Exchanges between Soviet and Japanese trade unions have a joint struggle for peace as its main objective.

The next speaker was Mushin, member of the Central Committee of the All-Union Komsomol, who said: [begin recording in Russian fading into translation] Soviet youths deeply sympathize with the Japanese working youths who are demanding their social and economic rights in the face of oppression and exploitation from monopoly capitalism as well as unemployment and inflation. Currently the Lenin Komsomol and other Soviet youths organizations have interchanges with 1350 youth organizations in 140 countries, including Japan. We can note with satisfaction that the exchanges between the Soviet and Japanese youths have been developing and strengthening with each passing year. We have been carrying out exchanges on an extensive scale with many Japanese groups and organizations, including the Socialist Youth League, the JSP Youth Bureau, and the Somyo [General Council of Trade Unions of Japan] Youth Department. The bonds which bind us together are our determination to fight against the dangers of a nuclear war and for world peace, the independence and happiness of all peoples, and the youths' right to a peaceful and happy future.

Next, instructor Nishimoto of the labor college took the rostrum. He concluded his speech with the following words: [begin recording] To our great regret, it is an undeniable fact that in the face of the reactionary offensive a considerable ideological instability is noticeable even among the leading progressive forces, and a retrogressive tendency is gaining momentum in the labor movement in Japan. But we cannot watch this reactionary offensive with our arms folded. [end recording]

Whatever difficulties may come, we must face them head-on and fight on in conjunction with the world's struggle for peace.

AFGHAN BOOK RAPS U.S. 'UNDECLARED WAR' AGAINST DRA

LD151659 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] A book has been published in Kabul about the role of the United States in preparing and directing the counterrevolutionaries which try to bring down the popular government in Afghanistan. Our correspondent in Kabul, Dmitriy Khazan, writes the following about it:

The undeclared war started against the Afghan people by the counterrevolutionaries and their backers has been going on for more than 5 years. It has taken the lives of many patriots and civilians. The total damage done to the country's economy is estimated at 24 billion afghanis. Some 2,000 schools and scores of hospitals have been burned down. The people of Afghanistan know very well who stands behind their enemies and supports them. The American President has on many occasions made inflammatory calls on the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. The American imperialists have done especially big harm to the people of Afghanistan.

All that is described in a book published in Kabul about American interference in Afghanistan. Karim Hukuk, who headed the group of writers who wrote the book, said they wanted to show the real face of those who carry out the foreign policy of the United States and their attitude towards Afghanistan. The book is based on documents, facts and eye-witness accounts.

The material shows that the United States' imperialists are hampering the development of the revolutionary process in Afghanistan and have been doing so for already 5 years. Financial support is given to the enemies of the revolution through different channels. In special military camps on the territory of Pakistan, American instructors are training hired assassins. The documents contained in the book indicate that by waging an undeclared war against democratic Afghanistan the United States seeks to preserve tension in the entire region and so hamper the national liberation movement. The authors of the book stress that destabilisation of the situation in the region threatens world peace. Karim Hukuk said that the authors of the book wanted it to be a well-documented denunciation of American imperialism.

YOUTH DAILY SAYS CIA FUNDS INDIAN SEPARATISTS

LD122106 Moscow World Service in English 1430 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] The Soviet youth daily KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA has carried a commentary on the intrigues of the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States against India. Here are the points it makes.

Demonstrations have become common outside the American Embassy in Chanakyapuri, the Delhi [word indistinct] accommodating foreign diplomatic missions. The latest came when the American Ambassador Harry Barnes put the national liberation movement in Puerto Rico on the same board as the secessionist activities of the Punjab extremists, who are pressing for the creation of the state of Khalistan. No such state is to be found on world maps, though it does exist on maps prepared in the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States.

[Words indistinct] for Khalistan has existed for a long time, but [words indistinct]. Back in 1968 the American Information Agency sent a member of its staff to (?read) a series of lectures in Punjab. According to the Indian journalist [name indistinct] when speaking before the Punjab Society on American culture in Jullundur, the lecture calls on his audience to foster the American way in Punjab. The best definition of Khalistan came from Mrs Indira Gandhi, [words indistinct] to a question at a press conference that Khalistan was situated in the United States and Canada.

The CIA has set its sight on the Indian northeast too. After declaring the Indian peninsula an area of American interests, the United States is trying to take away these lands from India and set up a puppet state there. Hundreds of American agents have been working for decades in the Indian northeast. They are agitating for secession, bribing officials, committing acts of sabotage and terror, and providing secessionist groups with arms, money and guidance.

It's been long noticed in India that every new upsurge in separatist [words indistinct] occurs shortly after the area in question is visited by American coordinators.

This was the case in Assam, in 1972, when riots began there right after it was visited by an official of the American Consulate in Calcutta. The pattern was the same in the northeast of India in 1979, when the area was visited by the then American Ambassador Robert Goheen and a group of CIA officers. Two weeks after the visit, secessionist troubles swept through the entire region.

CIA operations in the Indian northeast show planning and (?consistency). They are preceded by substantial intelligence efforts. After studying the region, a noted American sociologist, (M. Wener), has advised the CIA chiefs on how best to spread chauvinism and divide ethnic groups there.

The West has spent huge funds to keep up separatist tendencies in India. According the a former CIA agent, back in 1956 secessionists from the Naga tribe received several million rupees from the CIA to organize armed resistance to the central government. Today they continue to get generous funding. A scandal broke out in India when a certain Father (Rubio), a missionary in the Indian northeast, was found to have received the equivalent of 4 million rupees in foreign currency in just 7 months. The Indian press at the time noted that no missionary activity could require so much money, and that the allowance was certainly too large for a preacher who is supposed to live in austerity. But the sum was quite enough, said the papers, to hire terrorists in order to force locals into joining the secessionists.

Secessionist groups continue to get ever more dollar aid. All this shows the scale of the activities of American subversive and intelligence services meant to set up a reactionary counterweight inside India to the country's present policies.

BRIEFS

GANDHI MEETS USSR DELEGATION -- Indira Gandhi, the prime minister of India, today received a delegation of the Soviet public headed by Usmankhodzhayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The delegation has arrived in Delhi to take part in the celebrations on the occasion of the month of Indian-Soviet friendship taking place in India, which is devoted to the 12th anniversary of India's independence. The head of the Indian Government expressed conviction that the Indian-Soviet friendship month would make a considerable contribution to the development of friendship and the deepening of many-sided cooperation between the two countries in various fields. The prime minister imparted greetings and wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the entire Soviet people. On the same day, the Soviet public delegation paid a visit to Zail Singh, president of India. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Aug 83 LD]

TASS STATEMENT ON MICRONESIA SCORES U.S. AIMS

PM151532 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 83 First Edition p 4

["TASS Statement"]

[Text] Moscow, 12 August (TASS) -- Under the guise of talk about "freedom" and "democracy", the U.S. Administration is pursuing an openly expansionist line hostile to the cause of peace, a line of suppressing peoples who strive for independence and social progress, of the factual seizing of foreign territories and subjugating the population of such territories to its diktat. In doing so, Washington does not stop short of rudely flouting existing international agreements, first of all the UN Charter, and is trying to discard and trample underfoot elementary norms of morality, justice and international law.

This patently manifests itself, in particular, in the U.S. policy regarding the strategic Pacific islands UN Trusteeship Territory (Micronesia) which was placed under temporary administration of the United States by decision of the UN Security Council in 1947.

Three and a half decades are a sufficiently long period of time for the state, which was granted the mandate to administer a trust territory, to prove in deeds that it has really undertaken all efforts, as it is said in the UN Charter, "to facilitate the political, economic and social progress of the population of the trust territory, its progress in the field of education and its progressive development along the direction of self-government or independence."

The United States not only has failed to facilitate the economic progress of Micronesia's population but, on the contrary, has done everything to prevent the creation of an independent and viable economy of that territory. As a result of this, as the Micronesians themselves point out, the population of the territory is less self-sufficient at present than in the initial period of the trusteeship.

After getting the mandate to administer Micronesia, the United States began in a most cavalier manner to make active use of the trust territory, first of all its military-strategic interests. It is known that one of the first actions of the American "trustees" was to expel Micronesians from a number of islands and to turn the Bikini and Enewetak Atolls into a range for testing nuclear weapons. The whole world knows about the calamities that resulted from these tests for the Micronesians as well as the representatives of the other peoples of the Pacific Ocean basin. To this day Micronesians are experiencing the grave consequences associated with the forced eviction, with the poisoning of the natural environment, which poses a serious threat to the life and health of the present and future generations of Micronesians.

The military activity of the United States in Micronesia is expanding. It does not conceal its intent to secure future exclusive rights for a military presence on the islands. For this purpose, the United States is imposing long-term military agreements on the population of separate parts of the trust territory which will permit the Pentagon to preserve and expand the ranges that it has created on the islands for testing missiles; naval bases; airfields for strategic aviation and other military installations; to create stores of nuclear, chemical and other types of weapons of mass annihilation. In effect, all this means the U.S. is flouting the principal task of trusteeship which, according to the UN Charter, is to strengthen international peace and security. The measures already taken by the United States in Micronesia, and especially those steps taken lately, pose a serious threat to the security not only of the people of Micronesia, but also of adjoining countries.

Ignoring the lawful rights and interests of the people of Micronesia, the United States, using the UN mandate as a cover, has pursued and is pursuing a policy directed at turning the Pacific Islands forever into its colonial appendage and a military-strategic bridgehead in the western part of the Pacific. The United States aims to deprive the people of that territory of their sovereign rights, to dismember Micronesia.

The neocolonialist status that is being imposed on separate parts of Micronesia under the shingles of "commonwealth" -- for the Marianas and "free association" -- for Palau, the Federative States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands -- is nothing but an unlawful attempt to shape the destiny of peoples by methods characteristic of the worst times of colonial plunder which have been resolutely rejected in numerous UN decisions.

And no so-called "plebiscites" and "referendums" imposed under U.S. pressure in separate parts of Micronesia, nor attempts to legalize their results in the Trusteeship Council will be able to conceal the obvious fact that the present U.S. Administration is employing the most outrageous means of diktat and blackmail with the aim of preventing the implementation of the inalienable right of the people of Micronesia to genuine self-determination, freedom and independence.

The actions of the United States in respect to Micronesia, which are unlawful and violate the UN Charter, are a direct challenge to the UN and cannot but give rise to the indignation and protest of the world public. The UN General Assembly has repeatedly recognized the need to preserve the unity of Micronesia and in its historic declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples has condemned "any attempts directed at the partial or full violation of the national unity and territorial integrity of colonial territories."

The unilateral actions of the United States also clearly contradict those provisions of the UN Charter which directly say that any change in the status of a strategic trust territory, and that is what Micronesia is, should be made only on decision of the Security Council.

In the existing conditions, it is a direct responsibility of the United Nations to take all the necessary measures to ensure the fulfilment by the administering authority of its commitments stemming from the UN Charter and UN decisions, to prevent a realization of the attempts to place the world before the accomplished fact of the total absorption of the trust territory and to help the much-suffering people of this territory to implement its lawful right to create a single independent state, to a peaceful life free of military and other neocolonialist fetters, free of fear tomorrow.

VIETNAM CP GROUP VISITS USSR, MEETS KAPITONOV

PM151606 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties, a delegation of Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) provincial committee first secretaries headed by CPV Central Committee member Le Van Hien was in the Soviet Union from 5 through 14 August.

The Vietnamese comrades studied the CPSU's experience in the sphere of party building. The delegation had meetings and conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Section and Agriculture and Food Industry Section and at a number of USSR ministries and departments and acquainted itself with the activity of Moscow and Leningrad Oblast and Karelian ASSR party organizations.

The delegation was received by CPSU Central Committee Secretary I.V. Kapitonov, who had a warm and friendly conversation with it in which SRV Ambassador to the USSR Dinh Nho Liem participated.

SRV SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE DELEGATION VISITS USSR

OW160051 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 11 Aug 83

[Text] A delegation of the Vietnam Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, led by Comrade Tran Danh Tuyen, vice chairman of the committee and vice chairman of the Foreign Relations Department of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union from 29 July to 10 August.

The delegation was welcomed at the CPSU Central Committee International Department. During the talks both sides examined the issues of further consolidating the cooperation between the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries and the Vietnam Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and between the peoples of the two countries in the struggle to curb the arms race and prevent nuclear war for the security of all peoples; they also discussed the demand to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability.

The Vietnamese delegation members stressed that the Soviet people have scored great achievements in their creative labor. Dealing with the importance of the Soviet peace-loving policy, which meets the interests of all peoples, the Vietnamese delegation expressed its deep gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and the entire Soviet people for their constant support and disinterested assistance in Vietnam's socialist construction.

The delegation of the Vietnam Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries and the Soviet Committee for Support to the Peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea.

SRV SCORES PRC, U.S. INTERFERENCE IN DRA

PM150835 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Full Support"]

[Text] Hanoi, 8 Aug -- An SRV Foreign Ministry spokesman has issued a statement voicing full support for the Afghan Government's just stand and good will reflected in the DRA Foreign Ministry statement of 31 July.

Vietnam, the document emphasizes, resolutely condemns the actions of the Chinese leadership, which jointly with U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces is interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs, undermining the cause of peaceful building being realized by the Afghan people, and fueling tension in Southwest Asia. We demand, the statement points out, an immediate end to these unseemly intrigues.

VIETNAMESE PRESENCE IN KAMPUCHEA JUSTIFIED

OW150327 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 14 Aug 83

[Glebov commentary]

[Text] It has been as long as 4 and 1/2 years since imperialists and their accomplices created the so-called Kampuchea issue.

Disregarding the facts, they arbitrarily say that Kampuchea is a country under someone's occupation and the Kampuchean people are longing for freedom and independence. The imperialists and their accomplices have stated that Vietnam must openly withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea and give the Kampuchean people the right to choose their own road of development. Our station observer Glebov has the following comments on this matter:

What is the intention of those who issue such a statement? Are they concerned about the Kampuchean people's happiness? Of course not. The appeal to let the Kampuchean people have the right to choose their own road and other statements they issue are extremely hypocritical. Everyone knows clearly that the Khmer people made their choice as early as January 1979. They have chosen a socialist road of development. Since then, the Kampuchean people have been relying on support from Vietnam and other fraternal socialist countries and advancing with full confidence along this road.

However, some forces in Asia and other parts of the world are attempting to destroy the Kampuchean people's fruits of victory. They attempt to restore in Kampuchea, the bloody rule of the Pol Pot regime, which was overthrown by Khmer patriots 4 years and 7 months ago. They attempt to place Kampuchea again under the tyranny of those executioners wearing revolutionary masks, who killed 3 million Kampuchean armymen and people. Moreover, the imperialists and their accomplices are using the remnants of the Pol Pot bandits, and other counterrevolutionaries hiding in Thailand, to wage a truly undeclared war or the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Under such a situation, the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, in accordance with the Kampuchea-Vietnam Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, requested the Vietnamese Government help protect the Kampuchean people's freedom and security. Therefore, the Vietnamese volunteers have stayed in Kampuchea since 1979. Their presence in Kampuchea does not violate international law at all. It completely conforms to the acknowledgement given by the UN Charter and the Nonaligned Movement that all countries have the right to help each other in defense.

Do those who speculate in the so-called Kampuchea issue truly want Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea? It is doubtful. Whenever they have the opportunity, they always say that only the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops can open the road to normalization of the situation. In fact, such a statement is nothing but demagogy. It has been over a year since Vietnam began its planned withdrawal of troops from Kampuchea. In may this year, it again withdrew one division and six subordinate brigades from Kampuchea. Then why aren't those who loudly demand the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea satisfied with the withdrawal? Why, on the contrary, are they launching a more vicious slander campaign to distort Vietnam's and Kampuchea policy? The enemies of the people's Kampuchea clearly know:

1. They will not benefit at all from the phasing out of Vietnamese volunteers in Kampuchea, because Vietnam did not begin to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea until Kampuchea had enhanced its defense capability. In other words, the imperialists and their accomplices cannot take advantage of the Vietnamese withdrawal to grab any gains at all.

2. The withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteers will make the imperialists and their accomplices lose their alibi for speculation on the so-called Kampuchea issue. What is more, speculation is no longer merely a regional political instrument. It has become a component part of the struggle by the imperialists and their accomplices to oppose peace-loving forces throughout the world.

THAILAND'S 'VIOLATIONS' IN KAMPUCHEA RECOUNTED

LD131945 Moscow World Service in English 1430 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Vasiliy Vsedorov commentary]

[Text] According to the Kampuchean news agency SPK, in the past few days the Thai Air Force and Navy have repeatedly violated the Kampuchean border. The Thai have been pounding Kampuchean territory with missiles and 82-mm mortar shells. The SPK report lists places where the attack took place.

Significantly, Thailand has been mostly harrying the northern border of Preah Vihear Province, especially the environs of the Preah Vihear temple, a shrine of the Khmer Buddhist Church. Frequently mentioned in military reports, this place makes one recall what happened there 25 years ago. In the late fifties the Thai military authorities laid an ill-founded claim to Preah Vihear, moved their troops there and declared the temple a Thai holy place, renaming it Praviharn, Thai-style. Kampuchea, then called Cambodia, complained about this to the UN International Court in The Hague, describing the Thai move as an act of aggression. After careful consideration the court settled the dispute in Kampuchea's favor, and Bangkok had to pull back from the province in 1961.

Now it looks like the Thai military authorities are again up to no good there. They are apparently trying to make the most of the anti-Kampuchean attitude they have adopted under pressure from outside. This is seen in other moves by Bangkok. Thai names have been arbitrarily introduced in Thailand to designate a number of Kampuchean border areas, Preah Vihear Province and the temple of the same name, for example, are referred to in Thailand as Praviharn. There have been attempts to move border signs deeper into Kampuchean territory.

The Kampuchean news agency has justly descibed these moves as crude violation of the universally accepted standards of international law. The Thai military regime has got substantial benefits from its senior partners for its role in the undeclared war against Kampuchea. It got economic and financial aid and has been helped to update its Armed Forces. But from what has been happening on the Thai-Kampuchean border hotheads in Bangkok are even hoping to lay their hands on part of Kampuchean territory. It is probably for this reason that Thailand rejected the Kampuchean proposal to sign a non-aggression pact. Bangkok has also turned down its neighbor's proposal to set up a security zone along their common border.

Meanwhile, Thailand continues to concentrate troops on the Kampuchea border. The hardware it is moving there comes from the United States and China. (?Upheld) by foreign partners, the belligerence of the Thai generals can hardly benefit Thailand. The history of Southeast Asia shows that peaceful coexistence, neighborly relations and cooperation is a promising way for the countries of the region to follow. Significantly this is recognized by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and ASEAN,of which Thailand is a member.

RUDE PRAVO ON 'HISTORIC SERVICES' OF CPSU

PM160906 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Aug 83 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Historic Services"]

[Text] Prague, 9 Aug -- Revolutionaries and progressive people throughout the world value highly the CPSU's policy and are increasingly clearly aware that it is the Soviet Communists' party which is now the leading ideological, political, and moral force showing mankind the way to true flourishing, the newspaper RUDE PRAVO stresses in the article "The Historic Services of Lenin's Party."

No political organization has ever achieved such successes or enjoyed such wide authoritity as the CPSU. It is armed with the only truly scientific ideology -- Marxism-Leninism -- and its aims and ideals accord fully with the objective needs of social progress. When you assess the CPSU's activity it becomes clear that its main features are loyalty to the communist and workers movement, proletarian internationalism, and the creative development of Marxism-Leninism.

In objectively assessing the CPSU's contribution to world social progress and the revolutionary, liberation, and democratic movements, we must stress that the enormous service of Lenin's party lies in the fact that it resolutely struggles against opportunism, defends and develops Marxism-Leninism, and on this basis elaborates answers to the new fundamental questions which confront mankind.

In present conditions the party of Soviet Communists is fulfilling its vanguard international duty above all by achieving new successes in improving the developed socialist society. Its foreign policy activity is profoundly international in nature. Soviet Communists give selfless assistance to the other socialist states and together with the other fraternal parties they adopt measures aimed at developing all-round cooperation among the socialist countries.

Tirelessly waging the struggle to implement the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, the CPSU upholds world peace, exposes imperialism's intrigues, and opposes its revanchist and aggressive schemes, the article notes.

The CPSU's role as the oldest, most experienced party in the communist movement gives it a special responsibility and demands active efforts to defend the movement's interests. The USSR's communists are worthily fulfilling this mission.

The CPSU is today at an important stage in its activity. The decisions of its 26th congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums determine wide prospects for the USSR's development in the immediate futute and the subsequent period. These plans inspire the Soviet people in their creative labor for the sake of a bright future. Communists and progressive people throughout the world are becoming increasingly profoundly convinced, RUDE PRAVO writes in conclusion, that the CPSU is the vanguard of our time and the inspiration behind the struggle for a peaceful future for mankind.

ALBANIA INCREASES TRADE WITH CEMA COUNTRIES

AU151555 Moscow in Albanian to Albania 1430 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Albania trades with socialist countries which are members of CEMA. During the current 5-year plan it has signed trade agreements with the majority of CEMA member countries. Albania buys from these countries mainly machinery and various equipment, vehicles, agricultural equipment, rolled ferrous and non-ferrous metals, coke, products of the electro-technical industry, chemical products, pharmaceutical products, and a number of other articles. The CEMA countries represent a stable market for the sale of Albania's traditional export goods. This is extremely important under the conditions of the unstable situation which exists in the world capitalist market. Albania exports chrome ore, iron and nickel-bearing ores as well as their concentrates, natural bitumen and bitumen produced from petroleum, copper cables, and food and light industry articles.

The volume of trade between the CEMA countries and Albania increased 20 percent last year as against 1981. The trade protocols signed for this year anticipate a further increase in Albania's trade with many CEMA member countries. All of this shows that ties with socialist states are extremely important to Albania for the development of its economy and for the fulfillment of the people's needs. The development of these ties on the basis of mutual benefit and equality is entirely in keeping with Albania's interests as well as those of the CEMA countries.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-BULGARIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION -- Bulgaria correspondent Anatoliy Naymushin reports: Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation takes place in all fields. With USSR technical help, 220 enterprises have been built in Bulgaria which today provide 80 percent of all industrial production in the republic. In this 5-Year Plan period, 120 major industrial projects will be built. The fifth set of the (Kozlotuyska) AES is being assembled, with a new-type reactor of 1 million kw. The Leningrad "Izhorskiy zavod" is producing equipment for the set, and will do so for the sixth set. The USSR has helped to create nine house-building combines, which annually hand over for use 1.2 million square meters of housing. Sixteen Bulgarian and 50 Soviet ministries and departments are working on the implementation of the scheme for specialization and cooperation in material production linking the two countries, planned to last until 1990. Progress in atomic power engineering, electronics and computer technology, industrial robot production, new materials, and raw materials processing is of particular concern. At the moment 150 Bulgarian and 200 Soviet scientific-research institutes and design organizations are jointly at work on 600 topical matters connected with all spheres of the economy. Trade is important and today the turnover of goods between the two countries is in excess of R10 billion, a record sum. More than half of Bulgarian foreign trade is with the USSR. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 14 Aug 83 LD]

U.S., NATO PREPARE MISSILES DESPITE PROTESTS

LD131956 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 13 Aug 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A week of action for the banning of nuclear weapons comes to an end today:

The past, present and future are inseparably linked. During these days of August 1983 the peoples of our planet, recalling August 1945, have been demonstrating their determination not to repeat the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In different countries the people have different ways of expressing their feelings, and their forms of protest against nuclear death are different too, as you can see, but all the demonstrations are united in their content: That is, no to the arms race, and no to new American missiles in West Europe.

The path of those in the West who are defending the cause of peace is difficult. NATO circles are making desperate efforts to neutralize and discredit the antiwar movement. Its participants are hounded and persecuted. They are beaten with police truncheons and thrown behind bars. They are labeled trouble makers, traitors and agents of Moscow.

At the same time the present U.S. Administration, which has driven the Geneva talks into an impasse, is forging ahead along the path of so-called upgrading of its armaments. At American bases in West Europe, concealed behind barbed wire, the Pentagon's specialists are already fitting the launching installations for the Pershing and cruise missiles. Their colleagues are conducting tests, for the time being on U.S. soil, of these barbarous weapons. In the event of its plans being realized the White House will be able to carry out the launching of the lethal missiles without asking and without the knowledge of those on whose territory they will be installed.

All this cannot fail to concern at the present time the overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of Europe and America. One cannot convince them that the new generation of nuclear missiles will allegedly provide a greater guarantee of the security of the present and future generations of people. The struggle to avert the threat of war and to ban nuclear weapons is continuing. The present action week is yet further confirmation of this.

CHANCE OF USSR ARMS CONCESSIONS SEEN IN FRG

PM151545 Moscow TRUD in Russian 13 Aug 83 p 3

[TASS report: "E. Eppler Interview"]

[Text] Bonn, 12 Aug -- E. Eppler, member of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Presidium Board, has been interviewed by the weekly VORWAERTS. He said, in part: I have the impression that the Soviet Union is prepared to make relatively big concessions as long as the new U.S. nuclear missiles are not deployed at all. However, as soon as Pershing II or cruise missiles are deployed it will take the retaliatory military measures which the Soviet military considers necessary. The Soviet Union is ready to make significant concessions only if there is no deployment at all. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, the need to create a highly expensive ABM system against ground-based cruise missiles does not depend in any way on the number of missiles. It would have to create the same system for 75 cruise missiles as for 464.

E. Eppler went on to say that he regards the French Government's position on the question of nuclear missiles as that of someone wearing blinders [kosnyy]. This position accords with narrow, national considerations which, in the last 2 decades of our century, can no longer form the basis for building peace.

SOVIET, DANISH OFFICIALS DISCUSS ARMS CONTROL

PM160651 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Consultations Held"]

[Text] Soviet-Danish consultations took place 11-12 August at the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Taking part in them were V.F. Petrovskiy, member of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; N.G. Yegorychev, USSR Ambassador to Denmark; (B. Kimbjerg), chief of the Political Directorate of the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and W. Ulrichsen, the Danish permanent representative at the United Nations.

A talk with U. Ellemann-Jensen, Danish minister of foreign affairs, took place. In the course of the consultations problems relating to averting nuclear war, arms limitation, and disarmament, as well as other topical international questions on the agenda of the 38th UN General Assembly session, were discussed.

RISE OF U.S. DOLLAR, INTEREST RATES HARMS EUROPE

LD121401 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 12 Aug 83

["USA Walks Over Allies" -- TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow August 12 TASS -- TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov writes:

Bettino Craxi, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Italy, aptly commented on the current speculative rush at the Western money markets in the following way: "The superior strength of the dollar crushes all and everyone." Indeed, the U.S. dollar has launched an all-out onslaught on the currencies of the U.S. allies, who also are its economic rivals. The exchange rate of the dollar has soared to the level of 2.74 DM and 8.23 French francs and it has become far 'heavier' as compared with the Italian lire, the Dutch guilder, the Swedish krona and other West European currencies. The central banks of West European states have poured onto the markets more than two billion dollars during the past week alone but nevertheless failed to stem the rush. The operation is like a mosquito bite in view of the fact that more than one trillion "greenbacks" are now in circulation on the Eurodollar market.

The ongoing dollar rise is explained not by the "soundness" of the U.S. economy, as Washington would like to make out. Conversely, this escalation is a consequence of serious economic difficulties besetting the United States, particularly its huge budgetary deficits caused by the arms race. The deficits are pushing up interest rates and accordingly the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar. Western economists believe that the dollar rate has been inflated artificially by 25-30 percent.

American allies and developing countries pay for the deliberate policy of high interest rates and the dollar exchange rate in nine digit losses in the form of the outflow of capital to the USA, the spiralling import costs in dollars, and the servicing of foreign debts in the U.S. currency.

Since intervention on the money markets yields no results, Washington actually leaves its allies with no alternative to raising their own interest rates in order to dampen the "dollar rush." The Americans would like to avoid this at all costs because it augurs the further deterioration of their economic situation, difficult as it is, and the swelling of the huge army of the unemployed.

The Central Bank of West Germany, for instance, did not risk yesterday to raise the interest rates in view of the unfavourable economic situation in the country. But how long will it be able to withstand the dollar pressure if interest rates on securities in the United States are higher than they are in West Germany? Indeed, this means that the rush from the mark and other West European currencies to the dollar will continue.

The Reagan administration wants to kill several birds with its aggressive financial policy, namely, not only to weaken its rivals but also to shift onto them a part of the huge financial burden generated by the arms race. As much as 16 percent of the U.S. budgetary deficit is now being offset by the inflow of capital from Western Europe and other countries. To all appearances, the percentage will grow.

Well, the Reagan administration cannot be denied logic and consistency in pursuing its course of keeping Western Europe in the American orbit and walking over it in the process. This fully meets Washington's claims to world dominance, and it is the allies who will have to pay.

PCI'S BERLINGUER LEAVES ON VISIT TO CHINA

LD151850 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1700 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee, has left for a private visit to China at the invitation of the CPC Central Committee.

MITTERRAND SENDS TELEGRAM TO SUPREME SOVIET

LD151662 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 15 Aug 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] President Francois Mitterrand of France has sent a telegram to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It says the following: "I am extremely touched by the kind message you sent me on the occasion of France's national holidays. Like you, I sincerely desire that the traditional friendly links between our peoples will promote the continuation of fruitful cooperation between our countries. I, in turn, send my sincere best wishes to you and the Soviet people."

KING BAUDOUIN, SUPREME SOVIET EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD151507 Moscow TASS in English 1451 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 15 TASS -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has sent a telegram to Baudouin, King of the Belgians, in which it conveyed to the king and the Belgian people congratulations and the best of wishes on the occasion of the country's national holiday. We in the Soviet Union are convinced, the telegram says, that the strengthening of relations between the two countries, the invigoration of joint efforts for the good of peace would be in the interests of the peoples of the USSR and Belgium, the strengthening of European and international security.

In his reply telegram King Baudouin on his own behalf and on behalf of the Belgian people expressed gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes and on his part wished wellbeing and happiness to the entire Soviet people. I also express wishes of a harmonious development of the good relations that exist between the USSR and Belgium, the telegram says.

BRIEFS

GROWTH OF NETHERLANDS TRADE -- Moscow August 15 TASS -- Soviet-Dutch trade grew by 29.9 percent over the first six months of this year against the corresponding period last year, and amounted to more than 1,200 million roubles. This was due to a conclusion by Soviet foreign trade associations of contracts with Dutch firms on increasing the deliveries to the Soviet Union in 1983 of industrial equipment, ships, ship mechanisms and other commodities. A number of firms in the Netherlands won orders for the supply this and next year of equipment for meat and dairy and sugar industries, that is, facilities connected with the expansion of food production in the USSR in line with its Food Programme. The Soviet Union will send to the Netherlands this year 45 types of commodities, including oil and oil products, chemical goods, coniferous sawn timber, machines and means of transport, traditionally in great demand among Dutch consumers. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0530 GMT 15 Aug 83 LD]

COMMON OBJECTIVE OF U.S., ISRAELI POLICY EYED

PM151213 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Aug 83 Second Edition p 3

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA international observer V. Vinogradov: "The Maneuvers of the Aggressor and His Protector"]

[Text] Israeli -- along with American -- propaganda is now trying to create the impression in the minds of political innocents that the leaders in Tel Aviv have finally decided on a "withdrawal" -- albeit partial -- of their occupation troops from Lebanon. Why then, one asks oneself, is such "news" which is being disseminated by the Israeli and American press met with great alarm and condemnation both in Lebanon itself and in Arab world as a whole? Because we are not in fact talking about a withdrawal but about a redeployment of the aggressor's troops, a crudely concocted maneuver aimed at perpetuating the occupation of regions of south Lebanon under the guise of a "partial troop withdrawal." This deception was quickly seen for what it was. Lebanon's President Al-Jumayyil declared that this decision by Tel Aviv "to all intents and purposes means the dismemberment of Lebanon." The redeployment of the Israeli interventionists in Lebanon, the Damascus daily ATH-THAWRAH emphasizes, prepares the soil for the final partitioning of this sovereign country.

In this regard observers' attention has been drawn to a string of factors. First, the occupation troops are not only retaining, but are reinforcing their positions in Al-Biqa' and the region of the Al-Baruq Mountains near the western borders of Syria. Thus the threat to this country, which is seen in Tel Aviv and Washington as a "major obstacle" to the implementation of their expansionist designs, remains and is even increasing.

Secondly, the aggressor is redeploying its troops from the Ash-Shuf mountain region where the troops have been suffering considerable losses from attacks by patriots, to what it considers to be the more peaceful southern regions of Lebanon. There it intends to dig in, which explains the frantic pace of construction of fortified areas and various military projects. Engineering units are widening the roads linking southern Lebanon with Israel and are erecting new military installations near An-Nabatiyah and in Kafr Tibnit and Mayfadun. In the Sidon region near the Shar-Khabil heights the invaders are building a major airstrip for military transport planes and helicopters. Substantial fortifications are being built in the region of the Mar-Ilyas Heights, which occupy a commanding position over the whole Sidon area. Here one of the Israeli Army's most important radar sites is also being equipped. In addition, units of the invaders' armed forces carry out military maneuvers and exercises in these regions, thereby exacerbating an already complex situation.

Such measures are clear evidence of the aggressor's intention to firmly establish itself in the south of Lebanon, turning it into a sort of Israeli adjunct. Israeli Minister of Science and Development Ne'eman openly revealed Tel Aviv's true designs when, in referring to some Israeli "historic rights," he came out with the blatant demand that southern Lebanon, which is known to be an integral part of a sovereign state, be annexed.

The United States also reckons on extracting some advantage from the Israeli troops redeployment. This was confirmed in the course of the recent visit to Washington by two emissaries from Tel Aviv -- Foreign Minister Shamir and Defense Minister Arens. The talks dealt with coordinating the efforts of the partners in the "anti-Arab alliance." According to an AP correspondent, the parties agreed to "joint steps" in Lebanon. This means that Israel will continue its troops redeployment, which is estimated to take 5 months. And the areas they evacuate will be occupied by so-called "multinational forces," the bulk of which (2,500 men) will be made up of U.S. Marines drawn from the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force.

This in its turn is bound to lead to an increase in the size of the American contingent on the "multinational" forces -- something that the Pentagon, which was only waiting for a suitable pretext, has long been striving for. Now, again with the help of Israel, such a "pretext" is emerging.

It is worth noting that on the eve of the Shamir-Arens trip to the United States an event happened that sheds light on the failure of Washington's attempt to nudge the Arab countries onto the path of capitulatory deals with Israel. The White House announced the replacement of Habib as the U.S. President's special envoy dealing with the settlement of the Near East crisis; that same Habib who not so long ago was ceremonially awarded the Congressional Medal for his "striking success in a Near East settlement."

The removalof Habib, known as the "godfather" of the Lebanese-Israeli "peace accord," was generally accepted to be the result of the rejection by the majority of Arab states of the diktat forces upon Lebanon by Washington and Tel Aviv which infringes that country's sovereignty and threatens its territorial integrity. In order to get the "derailed Near East policy back on track again" (the words of a CBS correspondent), the decision was taken in Washington to sacrifice Habib and replace him with McFarlane, a former Marine Corps officer. In his new capacity, incidentially, he has just arrived in the Near East with the task, as THE WALL STREET JOURNAL put it, of silencing criticism of the U.S. Administration's openly anti-Arab line.

In the Arab capitals it was instantly realized that this White House move was just the latest in a series of tactical maneuvers which will not make America's Near East policy any more promising or any less pro-Israeli. The Kuwait daily AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM states outright in this connection: "The crux of the problem is not who Reagan's representative is but Washington's categorical refusal to solve the source of the Near East conflict -- the Palestinian problem."

As a result of the Shamir-Arens talks in Washington, Tel Aviv not only got the go-ahead for further action in Lebanon, but also firm assurances that it would be "compensated for its losses in Lebanon." Thus once again the Arabs have been confirmed in their belief that it is useless to expect any changes in U.S. Near East policy. This was even reaffirmed by McFarlane himself who said in a statement to journalists that if he changed anything at all it would be a change of emphasis and not of the U.S. approach or strategy in the Near East.

It is not hard to foresee areas for these "changes of emphasis": the strengthening of the deal with Israel and a gamble on military power. For it can hardly be accidental that Tel Aviv is undertaking the redeployment of its troops in Lebanon at the very moment the Pentagon is preparing a large-scale show of strength in the Near East -- the "Bright Star-83" maneuvers.

Taking part in this military rehearsal will be around 7,500 American servicemen in all, drawn from the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force, as well as a large number of military technicians. As is well known, this "super fire brigade" of American imperialism, placed under the authority of Central Command, is targeted mainly against the countries of the Near and Middle East as well as East Africa. Proof of this is the announced program of the "Bright Star-83" maneuvers, which will take place in Egypt, Oman, Sudan, and Somalia. The Pentagon has organized these maneuvers so that the Rapid Deployment Forces can rehearse combat actions against the Arab and African peoples and evaluate their military technology and equipment which has been specially created for military operations in hot climates.

In accordance with the Pentagon-devised scenario, the airspace of, for instance, Egypt and Oman will be the site of "fierce dogfights" to be played out by the U.S. Air Force. Taking part in them will be F-15 figters and F-16 and FB-111 fighter-bombers flown in from the United States, Saudi-based AWACS aircraft, and also planes from the east Mediterranean and northwest Indian Ocean carrier groups.

The U.S. Marines will undertake an airborne assault exercise in the event of the emergence of a threat to "American vital interests" in the region. The rehearsal of "counterinsurgency activities" is also projected.

The "Bright Star-83" maneuvers are a graphic confirmation of American imperialism's aggressive aspirations, and a constituent part of the Washington administration's massive efforts to build up the U.S. military presence in this explosive region.

Washington and Tel Aviv, closely coordinating their political and military maneuvers, are pursuing a single common objective: to impose on the Arabs a "settlement" of the Near East crisis that would wholly answer purely American and Israeli interests. In the Arab countries, however, there is a growing realization that it is impossible to resolve the Near East problems by capitulatory deals with the Zionist aggressor and his overseas protector. The Arab countries resolutely advocate the holding of an international conference on the Near East with the participation of all interested parties, as is proposed by the Soviet Union and as was proposed at the 12th Conference of Arab Heads of State and Governments held in Fes, Morocco.

BRIGHT STAR MANEUVERS U.S. 'MUSCLE-FLEXING'

LD152012 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 15 Aug 83

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program prepared by Vladimir Bilyakov]

[Text] UP has reported that US B-52 bombers will take part in the current Bright Star military maneuvers in the Middle East. These planes will take off from their bases in the United States and will bomb practice targets in the Egyptian desert West of Cairo.

This news item caught our attention, since the B-52 strategic bomber has been prepared for dealing the first blow and for hitting major military and economic targets, even by using nuclear weapons. Thus, we are facing an American exercise for an American aggression on the Arabs. The Pentagon aims this planned aggression at the oil resources in the Gulf Region. This is shown by the instructions which have been recently issued, regarding the next 5 years. The B-52 bomber is suitable for destroying targets such as the oil resources.

What a mockery: The Arab country, Egypt, which until recently was known for its hard line in defending the Arab rights is today offering its territories for an American practice for an aggression on other Arab countries.

It is noteworthy that the Bright Star maneuvers have yet another aim in addition to the direct aim of training the Rapid Deployment Force in circumstances which are similar to those of real battles; this indirect aim is the U.S. military muscle-flexing in countries [words indistinct]. Is it [word indistinct] for the B-52 bombers will drop its bombs near the Libyan borders?

MCFARLANE'S TALKS IN BEIRUT, DAMASCUS CITED

LD152219 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1915 GMT 15 Aug 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Excerpt] The United States is playing a murky game in the intricate labyrinth of the crisis in Lebanon.

On Sunday Robert McFarlane, the White House's new special representative in the Near East, had a meeting with President Amin al-Jumayyil. He said that Washington is allegedly trying to achieve a withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon and the restoration of national accord in the country.

There is nothing new in these statements. While supporting the Israeli occupationists with one hand, the White House uses the other hand to consolidate its own military presence in Lebanon. President Reagan has given his blessing to the so-called redeployment of Israeli troops, which really means their reinforcement in new and advantageous strategic lines in southern Lebanon. This is what Washington calls concern for the sovereignty and security of Lebanon and the restoration of national peace in this tormented country, as if the United States had not had a heavy hand in its current problems.

It is reported that after Beirut, McFarlane will head for Damascus, firstly for a meeting with Khaddam, the Syrian foreign minister, and subsequently with President Hafiz al-Asad. As we know, his first visit to Damascus did not produce results and he did not succeed in convincing the Syrian leaders to change their steadfast and consistent position opposing the aggressive plans of the United States and Israel.

PALESTINE SUPREME MILITARY COUNCIL MEETING HELD

LD161032 Moscow TASS in English 0846 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] San'a' August 16 TASS -- In recent days the Supreme Military Council of the Palestine revolution held meetings in the capital of the Yemeni Arab Republic presided over by the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat. They were attended by all members of the council except the representatives of the organization "As-Sa'qah" and the Palestine Liberation People's Front -- Chief Command.

The President of the Yemeni Arab Republic 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, who was elected honorary member of the council, reassured the participants in the meeting of the immutable support of the Yemeni people for the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine and expressed the hope that the Palestine revolution will be able to overcome the differences in its ranks and frustrate all conspiracies designed to liquidate the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Yasir 'Arafat met in San'a' with the presidents of the Yemeni Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

SYRIAN CP MEMBER VISITS AZERBAIJAN SSR

GF151740 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1600 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Yusuf Faysal, deputy secretary general of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee, who is visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, acquainted himself with the life of workers in Azerbaijan for 5 days. Yusuf Faysal was received by Gasan Gasanov, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. The guest visited the (?Selebrossia) oil and gas extraction administration, the museum of Azerbaijan history and the museum set up in memory of Nerimanov and toured other interesting sites in Baku.

Yusuf Faysal also conferred with Shaykh Ol-Eslam Pashazade at the religious board of the Muslims of the Caucasus. The Syrian guest departed for [name indistinct] on 15 August.

USSR STATE, PARTY MARK CONGO'S NATIONAL DAY

Greetings to Congo

PM150948 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT], president of the republic, and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo:

On the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of the Congo -- the 20th anniversary of the Congolese Revolution -- we send to you, Comrade Sassou-Nguesso, to the PCT Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and all the Congolese people, heartfelt congratulations and best wishes.

The Congolese revolution which in August 1963 overturned the reactionary regime laid the basis for the young republic's development along the path of progressive socioeconomic transformations and announced as its aim the building of a new society on the principles of scientific socialism.

Over the past 20 years the Congolese people under the leadership of its vanguard, the PCT, has achieved considerable successes in reinforcing national independence and in boosting its economy and culture.

We highly appreciate the positive role played by the People's Republic of the Congo in the struggle against imperialism, for the ultimate eradication of the vestiges of colonialism and racism in Africa, to strengthen the prestige and effectiveness of the OAU, for international security, and to avert the threat of nuclear war.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of the Congo are united not only by common anti-imperialist and peace-loving foreign policy goals, but also by common ideals of social justice and progress.

Recent years have seen a continuous strengthening of ties between the USSR and the People's Republic of Congo, and between the CPSU and the PCT. We express the confidence that the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of the Congo, signed during your May 1981 visit to the Soviet Union, will continue to serve as the basis for the further development of Soviet-Congolese relations in the interests of the peoples of both countries and of universal peace.

On this significant day we wish you, Comrade Sassou-Nguesso, good health and success, and happiness and prosperity for the Congolese people.

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers

USSR Delegation in Congo

LD122151 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] A Soviet party and government delegation arrived in Brazzaville, the capital of the People's Republic of the Congo, on 12 August. The delegation, led by an alternate member of the Communist Party Central Committee, Ivan Kalin, who is also a deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, will take part in the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the Congolese revolution.

REAGAN-DE LA MADRID TALKS 'LAID BARE' DIFFERENCES

LD151416 Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 15 Aug 83

["Differences Remain" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 15 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev:

The talks between President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico and U.S. President Ronald Reagan held in La Paz concentrated on problems of Central America as well as issues of bilateral relations. According to a report of the CBS television network, what Reagan wanted to get from the Mexican President was at least "tacit support" for Washington's tactics of pressure in Central America. The Reagan tactics, in fact, gunboat diplomacy revived, provoke condemnation and public protests in the Western Hemisphere and other parts of the world. Reagan banks on rude force, threats, and sabre rattling, justifying U.S. interference in the internal affairs of other peoples by American security interests and the mythical "outside threat" to Latin America.

In contrast with Washington's aggressive course, members of the Contadora Group, including Mexico, are of the opinion that foreign intervention of any kind represents a threat to stability in the whole of the Central American region and that the existing problems in Central America can best be resolved by improving the difficult economic situation of the masses and eradicating social injustice. On the completion of the La Paz meeting, Western news agencies report, the Mexican President made it clear that his country would like the peoples of Central America to be masters of their destiny. He called for respect for the principles of self-determination of peoples and non-interference. These two opposite approaches determined the outcome of the talks between the two presidents.

According to the newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST, the meeting laid bare rather than removed the differences on the situation in Central America.

The La Paz meeting was held in an atmosphere of the ostentatious show of U.S. military presence in Central America, the continuing movement of American troops and hardware to Honduras, the presence of U.S. naval units in Central American waters -- the conditions which made it, naturally, difficult to conduct normal talks. Reagan took advantage of this situation in order to advance his tough conditions and demands. Analysing the Reagan administration's foreign policy course shortly before the La Paz meeting, THE WASHINGTON POST stated, in particular, that absolutely nothing in U.S. policy excluded the deployment of American forces in Latin America at any time. In other words, the big stick policy remains the main tool of U.S. relationships with its neighbours.

U.S. 'Discontent'

LD151751 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 15 Aug 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Excerpt] The results of the recently concluded meeting between President Reagan and Miguel de la Madrid, the Mexican president, in La Paz are very instructive. During these talks attention was basically devoted to the situation in Central America. Everyone knows that Mexico maintains normal relations with Nicaragua and Cuba and condemns U.S. military interference in the affairs of the peoples of this region.

Shortly after his election President de la Madrid initiated the establishment of the so-called Condatora Group which includes Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, and Columbia, and which aims via talks to achieve the elimination of tension on the frontiers between Honduras and Nicaragua and a settlement of the problems of El Salvador.

As the Mexican President told the NBC television network in an interview, Mexico and the United States have completely different views of the situation in Central America. He said that a settlement cannot be reached by sending the North American Navy to the shores of Central America.

The disagreements between Mexico and the United States were not overcome during this meeting between the two presidents. Reagan wanted Mexico to support, even if only tacitly, the policy of his administration in this region. However, the Mexican President warned Reagan that Washington's gamble on military force is fraught with exceptionally dangerous consequences. Nobody, said President de la Madrid, has the right to impose its order, its values, and its decisions on others as ideal. At his meeting with President Reagan the head of the Mexican state said that a just settlement of the conflicts in Central America is possible only on the basis of strict observance of the principles of self-determination and noninterference. He called on the United States to review the whole range of its relations with Latin America.

And how did the White House chief behave at this meeting? He let it be understood that the United States intends to continue to interfere in the affairs of Central American states and to expand its comprehensive aid to despotic regimes and increase U.S. military might in the region.

The statements by Secretary of State Shultz at a press conference held after the meeting between Reagan and De la Madrid saying that the dispatch of the armada of U.S. combat ships to the shores of Nicaragua and of thousands of soldiers to Honduras was allegedly dictated by concern for peace in the region left no doubt that Washington is not even thinking about giving up its aggressive course in Central America.

Washington is showing smouldering discontent at the independent position of Mexico which was shown again during the meeting between its president and Ronald Reagan.

SECOND PSUM CONGRESS OPENS IN MEXICO CITY

LD130150 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] The second congress of the United Socialist Party of Mexico [PSUM] has opened in Mexico City. It is being attended by about 600 delegates. Foreign guests from 40 countries, including a CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Shkolnikov, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Committee of People's Control, have arrived for the party forum.

CPSU Sends Greetings

PM121046 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Second United Socialist Party of Mexico Congress:

Dear Comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee sends fraternal greetings to the delegates to the Second United Socialist Party of Mexico Congress and wishes the congress succeessful work.

Your congress is taking place at a time when the imperialist circles of the United States and NATO have proclaimed a "crusade" against socialism, national independence, democracy, and peace. They have sharply whipped up the arms race, are flagrantly interfering in other states' internal affairs, and are openly violating the peoples' inalienable right to decide their own fate themselves and to determine their own path of development. The imperialist course toward confrontation has produced a dangerous worsening of the international situation and a serious growth in the threat of thermonuclear war.

The Soviet Union, true to its Leninist principles, is steadfastly pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy, is rebuffing imperialism's aggressive aspirations, and is consistently supporting the peoples' struggle for freedom, independence, and social progress. The CPSU is doing its utmost to ensure that the danger of nuclear war is removed from mankind's life. The USSR is persistently striving to implement a program for nuclear disarmament which would include ending the production of nuclear munitions and the means of delivering them, and the gradual reduction of the accumulated stockpiles of nuclear weapons until they are completely destroyed. The Soviet peace initiatives are a real way to limit and to end the arms race, to eliminate the existing centers of tension, and to improve the international situation.

Soviet Communists regard with a sense of solidarity the struggle being waged by your party in conjunction with Mexico's other progressive forces for the working people's vital interests and for the defense of the country's national sovereignty and economic independence. The United Socialist Party of Mexico firmly exposes America's militarist plans and actively opposes its policy of blackmail and threats toward Cuba and Nicaragua and Washington's interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador and other Central American states.

The CPSU Central Committee wishes the fraternal United Socialist Party of Mexico success in its activity for the good of the people and in the name of peace and socialism. May the friendship between our parties and between the Soviet and Mexican peoples develop and strengthen.

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee

NICARAGUAN PROTESTS OF HONDURAN 'PROVOCATION' NOTED

LD160858 Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Text] Managua August 16 TASS -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua has reported that on August 14 Honduran soldiers fired from large-calibre machineguns and submachineguns at the Las Manos frontier post situated in Nueva Segovia Department. In accordance with the order received, Nicaraguan border guards did not respond to the provocation and prevented the breaking out of a broader armed conflict. On the same day a war plane of the Honduran Air Force violated the air space of Nicaragua and made a flight over a number of areas of Chinandega Department. The Foreign Ministry of Nicaragua made a strong protest against new aggressive actions of the Honduran regime, describing them as a gross encroachment on the national sovereignty of the republic.

U.S. EXERCISE IN HONDURAS WANTS TO 'SCARE' C.A.

LD121828 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] Reports are continuing to come in from Honduras about the arrival of more and more new U.S. Armed Forces units to take part in military exercises which envelop practically all of the country's territory.

Commenting on the latest news is political observer of Central Television and All-Union Radio Aleksandr Zholkver:

Western news agencies give detailed descriptions of the activities of American forces in Honduras from the unloading of heavy armaments, arriving from the United States on special transport planes, to the taking up of initial positions. But one of these reports is written in a somewhat atypical style. It turns out that American Green Berets are also involved in Honduras with resolving social and economic problems. The report says that American troops are giving medical help to the population and are carrying out construction work. What an idyllic scenario. But what does this really mean? As far as the construction work is concerned, then everything is perfectly clear. American field engineers are building bridges for the crossing of tanks and heavy military trucks, and are extending the landing strips for military transport planes. With regard to American medical assistance, it is a bit more difficult to explain the details. There is no doubt that such assistance in Honduras would be more than welcome in one of the poorest countries of Central America. According to UN data, two-thirds of the population is living in conditions of abject poverty. More than half of those capable of working do not have a job. Sixty percent are illiterate. A health system is practically nonexistent. Out of a thousand children who are born, about 130 die before they are a year old. And who is to blame for all of this? The same United States. It is its monopolies which rule in Honduras, which they call a banana republic. Making a fortune from the exporting of Honduran bananas, the regrettably well-known United Fruit Company keeps the country in poverty, ignorance, and colonial dependence. Those who do not want to be reconciled to such a fate and who struggle for their liberation are savagely persecuted.

Even American news agencies recently reported on the discovery in Honduras of four secret cemeteries where numerous victims of mass repression had been buried. Maybe they were the ones to whom American medical aid was administered? Everybody knows sufficiently well why American forces have paid a visit to Honduras. Their transfer to that country, transformed not only into a banana appendage but also a military proving ground of the United States, has been called upon to put pressure on neighboring Nicaragua. There, the people did not want to remain a banana republic and threw out both the United Fruit Company and the henchman dictator Somoza. Now, with its demonstrations of military might, Washington would like to scare the countries of Central America, to preserve its colonial positions there. This in reality is the social and economic mission of American forces in the region.

UPCOMING ELECTIONS, MOOD IN ARGENTINA OBSERVED

PM121210 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug First Edition p 5

[Oscar Arevalo article under the rubric: "Letter From Buenos Aires": "Approaching the Elections"]

[Text] The Argentine general elections planned for 30 October -- the first since 1973 -- are approaching. The political parties are publishing their policy proposals and are agitating in support of their candidates. A broad discussion is in progress on various political and ideological questions.

The Communist Party of Argentina, using the electoral rights granted to it, is also conducting a vigorous election campaign throughout the country. Its election campaign is a campaign for the unification of democratic forces. Only a unification of that kind can guarantee that the country will safely achieve elections which will finally ensure that the voters' voice is respected. The Argentine people want a stable, democratic regime to be established in the country.

At present the country is moving under pressure of its very difficult socioeconomic and political problems. These problems include a vast foreign debt, an uncontrollable rise in living costs, profiteering in food and housing, the breakdown of the national education system, depressing backwardness in the health system, the constant threat of unemployment, and so forth. Putting an end to instability and overcoming the stagnation and crisis which for many years have been a heavy burden on the shoulders of working people and of the whole people is a task put forward by life itself.

To all this one must also add the constant "destabilizing" actions of the imperialist groups and their local allies -- the big bourgeoisie and the landowning oligarchy. These circles are already trying to create circumstance for the future government whereby it would subsequently be possible to carry out a coup d'etat similar to those that have repeatedly taken place in Argentina since September 1933.

However, reaction's intrigues have met with firm resistance from the working people, the democratic political parties, the trade unions, the intelligentsia, and business circles. Patriotic sentiments are also increasing among military officers.

Argentina has changed a lot since last year's war in the Malvinas Islands. The war revealed both the enemies of our country and the opponents of its progress and of the restoration of democracy, and also those forces which are capable of taking up the banner of struggle for the full observance of constitutional norms and the country's comprehensive development. Here is convincing confirmation of that: The positive proposals by Argentina's representatives at the nonaligned states' conference in Delhi have been publicly criticized by the U.S. Embassy in Buenos Aires. It is quite obvious that such criticism was an act of undisguised and flagrant interference in our country's internal affairs.

On all occasions Argentina has shared the position of those who opposed the arms race, demanded the restoration of normal ties between the different elements of the world economic system, and asserted that only a policy of noninterference could ensure normal relations between states. Such an assessment is based on a correct understanding of our own national interests. That is why it is shared by the country's progressive circles.

We Argentinians will not forget that war. But the imperialists will not forget it, either. We know that Britain's renewed military occupation of the Malvinas Islands, supported and assisted by the United States, was undertaken so that troops of countries belonging to the aggressive NATO bloc could begin to create base there for the deployment of nuclear weapons which would be aimed against our territory, against Latin America, and against peace throughout the world. We know that the NATO nuclear weapons deployment base in the Malvinas Islands is, at the same time, just one link in the chain of sinister schemes and intrigues being woven by the imperialists who are obsessed with the arms race as a way of carrying out their aggressive plans.

Imperialism, for its part, will not forget the war in the Malvinas Islands, either, because that was where it revealed its true intentions. The imperialists are pursuing the same aggressive course in Central America as we Argentines encountered in the Malvinas Islands. No one can be fooled about imperialism's true intentions: In the Malvinas Islands and in Central America the peoples fought and continue to fight against the self-same enemy -- North American imperialism and its local reactionary minions.

The imperialists are trying to nullify the experience obtained by Argentina in the Malvinas Islands war and have even coined the term "demalvinization." Thus Kirkpatrick, the U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, has proposed that Argentina should take the path of a "democratic solution" similar to that which the United States is trying to implement in El Salvador.

Some representatives of the reactionary press are speaking of the "Lebanonization" of Argentina and are proposing the dismemberment of the country.

The imperialists are using Argentina's vast foreign debt as a weapon with which to bring about the country's capitulation. They would like to subordinate our country to themselves by hamstringing it with new financial commitments, especially via the IMF.

Imperialism and local reaction are feeling increasingly less confident that they will be able to continue controlling the situation in the country. The course of the present election campaign is slipping out of their control. Events give good reason to suppose that the imperialists will not succeed in influencing the formation of the new government here.

Working people and the democratic forces have achieved considerable successes in stubborn struggle. At the same time, the awareness is growing here that the battle has still not been won. Our path is one of struggle for democracy and peace with the resolute support of all the democratic strata of society. The people understand that they can count not only on the progressive forces within the country but also on the assistance of the fraternal peoples of Latin America and on the support of the Nonaligned Movement. We know that our struggle enjoys the sympathy of the socialist countries.

The Communist Party of Argentina, whose membership, including its youth organization, totals 300,000, is stepping up its actions aimed at the unification of the country's democratic forces for the aims of the struggle for peace, national progress, and a better future for the people.

ANTI-IMPERIALISM KEYNOTE OF GUYANA PNC CONGRESS

LD150545 Moscow TASS in English 0536 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Georgetown August 15 TASS -- The fifth congress of Guyana's ruling People's National Congress (PNC) has opened here. Attending the congress are more than 3,000 delegates and observers representing party organizations in all regions of the country as well as delegations and representatives of 22 friendly parties and progressive movements of the African, Asian, Latin American, and Caribbean countries. Representatives of the countries of the socialist community are also present at the congress.

The PNC congress has opened under the anti-imperialist slogans of struggle for full national and economic independence of the country. Addressing the forum, B. Bishwaishwar Ramsaroop, PNC chairman, reaffirmed his party's invariable course for building in Guyana a just socialist society and stressed that despite all of the attempts of imperialism at reducing to naught the achievements of the people of Guyana in gaining independence and independent development, they are ready to carry on the struggle to a victorious end.

CPSU LEADERS MEET WITH PARTY, LABOR VETERANS

Gorbachev Addresses Meeting

LD151952 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Excerpts] A meeting was held in the CPSU Central Committee today between Comrades Andropov, Gorbachev, Romanov, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Ryzhkov, and party veterans.

The meeting was opened by Comrade Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He welcomed the party veterans and veterans of labor who had gathered, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee views today's meeting in the CPSU Central Committee and other meetings with representatives of various generations and of various social groups of Soviet society as a continuation of Leninist tradition, he noted. We have invited you to the party Central Committee not only to say once again words of respect and gratitude; the veterans of the party and the veterans of labor accumulate the immense experience of the whole Soviet poeple, and we should like this experience and your knowledge to continue to serve our common cause and the resolution of the tasks facing the party and people, facing all generations of Soviet people, even more actively. That is why, meeting with you today, respected veterans of the Leninist Party, we should like to have a talk about how best and most usefully to use your experience and knowledge.

Of course, such a talk presupposes the posing of questions, and critical judgements, and and analysis of shortcomings. In general, let us talk frankly, in party fashion, in a Leninist way, Comrade Gorbachev said.

Vinogradov, member of the CPSU since 1915, participant in the first All-Union Congress of Soviets, chairman of the Council for Party Veterans' Assistance to the Leningrad State Museum of the October Revolution, spoke at the meeting, as did: Borodin, member of the CPSU since 1932, Hero of Socialist Labor; Kiselev, member of the CPSU since 1918, veteran of the Great Fatherland War and of Labor, delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress, chairman of the party veterans' council of Pechorskiy Rayon of the City of Kiev; Kolesnikov, metal planer from the Rostselmash Works, initiator of the works movement of multi-machine operatives, one of the first shock-workers of communist labor in the Don region; Mukhin, head of the selection and primary seed-breeding section for winter grain crops at the Belorrussian Arable Farming Research Institute, Hero of Socialist Labor, merited scientific figure of Belorrussia; Bakholdina, engineer, Hero of Socialist Labor, merited mechanizer of the RSFSR; Retired Major General Takhmukhamedov; Golovatskiy, member of the CPSU since 1931, Hero of Socialist Labor, chairman of the 40 Let Oktyabrya collective farm in Talkdy-Kurgan Oblast, Kazakh SSR; Chanyshev, veteran of the civil and Great Fatherland wars; and Fedorova, Hero of Socialist Labor, deputy head of the Moscow Metrostroy.

Then Comrade Andropov, general secretay of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, spoke, being warmly greeted by those present.

The meeting between party and labor veterans and leaders of the CPSU took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere. The veterans assured the party and its Central Committee, and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, that they would direct all their strength, knowledge and expeirence with renewed energy towards resolving the tasks of socioeconomic and spiritual development of the motherland, of multiplying its might and the people's well-being, and towards educating the younger genration of Soviet people, our militant successors.

Andropov Speech to Veterans

PM161130 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

[Speech by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at a meeting of party veterans in the CPSU Central Committee on 15 August -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Comrades! As we expected, our conversation has proved to be pithy and useful, the very talk which the Politburo was counting on. I would probably single out three characteristic features of the speeches that have been made here. First, activeness and profound party conviction, conviction in the unfading values of communist ideals, in the correctness of the path along which the party is going; and, comrades, conviction in the fact that one must struggle, and struggle wholeheartedly, for all the good things in which we believe and for which the Soviet people strive.

Quite recently we marked the 80th anniversary of the Second Congress of the RSDWP, at which the world's first proletarian party of a new type was founded. The party of the Leninist Bolsheviks has become a mighty, invincible force; to its lot fell a great world-historic mission -- to open up a new era in the history of mankind, to begin construction of a new communist civilization. And the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is honorably fulfilling this mission.

Second, the realism and the weighed nature [vzeshennost] of the appraisal of our successes as well as of those problems which are still awaiting resolution makes us glad. After all, to see facts as they are, understand the complexity and contradictions in the phenomena of social life, not to embellish anything but also not to water down what has been done -- these are the indispensable preconditions for a scientifically based policy.

And, finally, I cannot but remark upon the creative and innovative tone which rang out clearly here. After all, it happens, and not all that seldom, that accumulated experience and impressions, habits and skills, which have been formed, hamper the adoption of what is novel and unaccustomed, but communists, real communists, are made differently. To them experience of life is something like a peak which, when climbed, gives a better view of the horizons opening up. Such an experience does not dull but, on the contrary, sharpens the sense of what is new, without which one cannot, without which it is impossible to solve the tasks set before us by life, by the practice of perfecting developed socialism. It can thus be stated that the corps of party veterans, of the veterans of labor, is in good form, in working form. This is very pleasant -- but, after all, it cannot be otherwise. [applause]

Comrades! In the party and among the people the veterans always enjoyed profound respect. At first, as you know, this word meant "an old soldier"; today the concept "veteran" has been imbued among us by a new, humanistic interpretation -- not only a tempered serviceman but a cadre worker, an agricultural toiler, a meritorious scientist, artist, teacher, physician -- all of them are being called veterans with thankfulness and gratitude. They are people of inexhaustible energy, with high moral qualities, people who loyally serve their motherland and the party. Veterans are the carriers of the unique experience of the building of a new life which has enriched all of mankind. The historical range of this experience encompassed the accomplishments of several generations.

It would seem not all that long ago that those party members who would be addressed as veterans had membership back to prerevolutionary times, i.e. the unbending fighters of Lenin's guard.

Then the shock-workers, the starters of socialist competitions during the first Soviet 5-year plan periods became veterans to us.

Among you are also those to whom we are profoundly grateful for defense of the socialist motherland, routing of the enemy and valiant labor during the Great Fatherland War.

Time moves forward swiftly. And today our and your contemporaries are added to the galaxy of veterans, those who upturned the Virgin Lands, erected the world's biggest hydroelectric power stations, among the greatest in the world, and stormed into space. Thus the link of time is spun. To every generation falls its part in the general great work. And only the experience of communist construction itself is unified and indivisible and we have no right to waste even a single valuable grain of it.

By inviting you, comrades, to the Central Committee, the Politburo of the Central Committee precisely counted on consulting you and thinking together about how to deal with the experience of the veterans in the most sensible way and with maximum benefit to the cause of communism. Meanwhile, as was rightly stressed here, it is a question of how to use the experience of the older generations to solve the specific tasks of our time, tasks which are new in many ways, and complex in a new way.

Comrades have already spoke about these tasks. Allow me, too, a few words on this topic.

You are all of course acquainted with the material of the November 1982 and June 1983 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, which defined specifically the decisions of the 26th party congress regarding the demands of economic construction and ideological work.

The main point, if one is talking about the economy, is that we have entered a new stage in the economic development of the country, a stage at which increased possibilities and increased public demand dictated the need to seriously raise the level of all economic work, significantly raise the efficiency of the economy, and turn the whole of our great economy into a well-tuned mechanism which works without interruption. This was discussed both at the party congresses and at the Central Committee plenums.

But while giving due credit to the work which has been accomplished over these past years, we cannot but admit that the tasks posed by the latest congresses are still far from having been fulfilled. Above all, we cannot be satisfied with the speed achieved in transferring the economy on to the path of intensive development.

There are various reasons for this. The fact that we have not been searching for ways to solve the new tasks with enough vigor is clearly a factor. We have often taken half measures, and have been unable to overcome the accumulated inertia with sufficient speed. We must now make up for omissions. This, apart from anything else, demands changes in planning, management and in the economic mechanism, and it is our duty to carry out these changes so as to enter the new 5-year plan, as the saying goes, "fully armed."

Of course, comrades, in an economy of such dimensions and complexity as ours, one must take extreme care. Here more than anywhere the saying is true that one should measure seven times and cut once. It is for this reason that in making major decisions, we try to scrupulously study each issue. We embark on large-scale experiments to study calmly and unhurriedly how the proposed innovations work, and how they affect plan and labor discipline, labor productivity, and the efficiency of social production as a whole.

Now, about ideological work. We have held the plenum, the decision has been adopted; the main thing is to fulfill this decision. But what does this mean in practice? It means overcoming the gap which, unfortunately, still exists between word and deed; it means learning to talk to people in an earnest and frank manner, without sidestepping the acute angles. It means systematically enhancing the working people's political level [kultura] to make each person a conscientious -- absolutely conscientious, comrades -- participant in public life. It is clear that this cannot be done by words alone, even the best of words. We justifiably speak about the ideological guaranteeing of economic work. But economic, or to put it more broadly, the social guaranteeing of ideological work is of no less, if not more significance. For all kinds of disorder, mismanagement, infringements of laws, money-grubbing, and bribery devalue the work of thousands of agitators and propagandists.

Consequently, in speaking about improving ideological work, we face a comprehensive and many-sided task, a solution to which demands active work in all areas. And this applies not only to ideology. Every big task requires a comprehensive solution, taking into consideration spiritual, material, and organizational factors.

Let us take, for example, questions of discipline. Conscientious discipline, the result of which is good, conscientious work, is peculiar to the nature of a socialist society. But in some quarters the call to strengthen discipline is being interpreted merely as an unremitting administrative check to ensure that everyone is at his work place from clocking-on until clocking off-time.

Of course, one must keep an eye on this, too, and punish the slackers. But we must think of another thing, too. What will a person do at his place of work, from clocking in until clocking out, how busy is he, how is he coping with his task, have the necessary conditions been created for productive work? By no means has concern been shown everywhere for such questions, and these are decisive questions.

Meanwhile, the essence of socialist discipline is in everyone giving his all in his job. Of course, it is more difficult to achieve such a situation than to catch those who are late at the entrance, but it is this which is the chief and fundamental thing.

Naturally, much here depends on well arranged ideological and political-educative work. But this work must without fail be based on modern organization of labor, on sensible placing of people, on precise material-technical provision, and on improvement of the multifarious forms and means of moral and material stimuli. In a word, only the combination which I have mentioned of spiritual, material, and organizational factors can provide high labor standards, the most reliable guarantee of order and discipline in production.

I am speaking about these tasks and problems here because the party and people need your experience and knowledge to resolve each of them, dear comrades.

After all, social creativeness and moving on to the future logically presuppose preservation and enrichment of everything of value that has been accumulated in the past, and so the work facing you, comrades, is truly immense.

But there is one sector of work where the experience and knowledge of veterans is especially needed. I think you have already guessed that the matter concerns work with young people. In our society there is no conflict between generations, between, as they sometimes say, fathers and sons. But this certainly does not mean that everything runs smoothly for us here.

For it is not by chance that there has always been a dispute about young people in one form or another -- are they worse or better than their predecessors? Sometimes people of a venerable age mutter: Look at young people today -- were we like that? On the other hand, there are young people who are inclined to see the fault of their "fathers" in everything that they dislike. These disputes seem to me, to speak honestly, not very fruitful. The younger generation is no worse in any way than ours, it is just different, new. And new generations are not reproductions like copies from a duplicating machine. Each of them, inevitably leaning on the experience of the previous one, assesses and takes in the world in its own way, introducing new methods and means into creative activity, and adjusting to the conditions and situation of its own time.

But in general, comrades, it must be recognized, although not everyone finds this easy, that each new generation is in some way stronger than the previous one, knows more, sees further.

I will remind you of the words of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin: "We fight better than our fathers, our children will fight even better, and they will win." THUS WHEN WE TEACH AND BRING UP YOUTH, YOU AND I MUST REMEMBER THESE WORDS OF LENIN. [published in boldface] Moreover there is something else which we must not forget. Youth, like people of other ages, are different. The overwhelming majority of the young people today are active participants in communist construction, worthy inheritors and continuers of their fathers' cause. But it is against this general background that instances of parasitism, labor and social passivity, indiscipline, which are characteristic of a certain sector of youth are especially conspicuous. Also the dangerous fungus [gribok] of petty bourgeois ways penetrating youth circles naturally gives rise to concern. These phenomena, these moods must be firmly fought against. We must inject in our inheritors a view of life where material benefits, of which there must be and will be more in time, would not press on man, but would serve to satisfy his highest demands. Only the spiritual riches of man are truly without limits. And although you cannot put them in your purse, and you cannot put them on the wall as a status symbol, we condone this kind of hoarding, the only one worthy of man, Soviet man.

Also the military-patriotic education of young people is of unfading importance, about which comrades have correctly spoken here.

In general, we need to work with youth, and to work constantly, taking into account its particular feature, and the new conditions which it lives under. Let us put the issue thus: Each party veteran, each labor veteran must be an instructor of youth. In what form this mission is to be carried out, how best to deal with the matter, this is something which party and Komsomol organizations must think about along with veterans.

Another remark connected with youth. Comrades, young people will take over from us. This sentence sounds banal, but it is far from being banal in essence. Time works for the young -- that is how it should be. It is important just to be confident that succeeding us are people who will never relinquish the banner of October and the ideas of Lenin, and who know their job thoroughly and well. Our veterans' immense service to the party and the people consists of the fact that they are preparing a worthy generation for us. Their place is being taken by people capable of continuing the job which has been started, sometimes even with greater success, and the veteran can only be proud of this. This is a truly party approach, which is ensuring the continuity of our glorious Leninist party's great cause.

Let us sum up the results. The Politburo of the Central Committee fully shares the opinion voiced here that the role of veterans in all spheres must be enhanced, and the existing forms of their participation in economic and public life must be filled with more topical content.

A particularly important service can be rendered by veterans in those areas which concern cultivation [sovershenstvovaniye] of the human personality and where character is shaped. These include vocational schools, political information system's work with those called-up for military service and adolescents, as well as with the population at their homes, people's universities, circles and groups of scientific-technical creative work, people's control, and many others.

I also agree with the point that concern must be shown for increasing the involvement of veterans in party organizations where they are registered. I will quote you a figure: We have nearly 220,000 communists who have been presented with the "50 years in the CPSU" badge. This is a great force, and we must see to it that their links with party organizations are not restricted -- as does happen -- to paying their membership subscriptions and turning up for party meetings. In particular, it would be a good thing if the older generation of communists took an active part in the report-back and election party meetings and conference which are due to be held at the end of 1983 and the beginning of 1984.

Comrades, what has been said also relates in full to the Soviets, the trades union, and other public organizations. It would be useful to enliven the activities of the various councils of veterans in the many branches of the national economy, the army, and many grass-roots party organizations and suffuse them with new content. It is impossible not to also note the pleasing fact that many veterans who have gone into deserved retirement want to continue feasible labor activity. Very favorable conditions should be created for this noble desire.

Last, attention and a careful attitude as regards veterans' health and personal aspirations play a huge role in finding everyone a job appropriate to his powers and disposition. However, this must be our attitude to veterans in any case, whether we are talking of their labor contribution or their public activity.

I do not want to omit other, no less important, questions. Nevertheless, age is age and a veteran's transfer to a well-deserved rest is linked to the change in normal living standards. Withdrawal from activity in a pursuit one loves is not simple. With age, illness lies in wait for a person, and at times all this is accompanied by difficult spiritual tribulations. [perezhivaniyami]. Even the most perfect society is not capable of banishing all this completely, but wherever they occur both spiritual tribulations and material difficulties can be alleviated. This we must do.

Recently decisions were made on personal pensions for the participants in the Great October Socialist Revolution and the civil war. There is also a more general question here. We will occupy ourselves with these questions, although financial possibilities do not allow this to be done as quickly as would be desired.

But after all, comrades, not everything turns on finance. More concern -- more simple human attention, sympathy, and respectfulness -- is needed. Every party or trade union organization, every state establishment, every labor collective, and every person must constantly keep this in mind.

In conclusion, dear comrades, I would like to say this: Our meeting is taking place in, as they say, a narrow circle. But I understand it as a frank conversation with millions of veterans, and I am convinced that what has been said here will be understood and supported by all who have progressed the same path in life as you have. Thank you very much, comrades, for your active participation in the talk. All the thoughts you have expressed and all your suggestions will be most thoroughly studied. May I wish you and those close to you good health, success, and all the very best. (prolonged applause)

Remarks on Party Work Cited

LD160604 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Excerpts] At the microphone is a participant in the meeting at the CPSU Central Committee, party veteran, Heroine of Socialist Labor, Antonina Stepanovna Tyufayeva:

[Tyufayeva] Yuriy Vladimirovich said now that the report-back and election campaign in the party organizations had begun, party veterans should take the most active part in it. It was said very clearly that at party meetings there should be free debate of all problems of organization and bold criticism of all negative manifestations and the most merciless struggle against them.

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES STRENGTHENING LAW, ORDER

PM120941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Backed by the Law"]

[Text] The Communist Party and the Soviet state have always devoted and continue to devote unflagging attention to strengthening socialist legality. Soviet law actively serves to advance the economy, serves the interests of the individual and society and the maintenance of public order, and helps to shape the new person.

"The normal course of our social development," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, "is inconceivable without the strictest observance of the laws, which reflect the interests of society and the rights of citizens."

Legal norms embrace all aspects of our life. Economic legislation plays an important role. The accumulated experience attests that where it is utilized to the full, production indicators are higher, the moral atmosphere is better, and there are fewer violations of law and order.

The plan is law, to fulfill it is a duty, to overfulfill it an honor! Today progressive enterprises in Moscow, Dnepropetrovsk, and many rural regions and thousands of production collectives at different ends of the country are working under this motto. Persistently striving to fulfill the targets for the third year of the 5-year plan, the working people of Leningrad's Svetlana Association, Kiev's Arsenal, and Estonia's 9 May kolkhoz are setting examples of competent management, high discipline, organization, and strict observance of the spirit of our laws and socialist morality. Their example has great magnetic force and merits all possible dissemination.

The criterion of socialist legality and exemplary order is observance of legal norms and the unconditional fulfillment by every worker of the task set before him -- be it a vigil at a machine tool, a design study, material and technical supply, or the resolution of financial matters. Communists set the tone in all things. For example, the party organization of Moscow's Likhachev Motor Vehicle Plant persistently establishes in the collective a spirit of mutual exactingness, demandingness, and respect for legal norms and unity of word and deed. The Likhachev Plant's successes are well known. On the other hand, where executive discipline is lax, people lose faith in strict order and legality, and things do not go well. This is why reliance on discipline and observance of legal norms must be the moral duty of everyone -- from worker to minister.

The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum devoted great attention to enhancing the role of labor collectives in the management of enterprises, establishments, and organizations. The Law on Labor Collectives -- the first in the history of the Soviet state -- was validated on 1 August. Its every article attests to the further democratization of our life and opens up broad opportunities for improving work with cadres, for strengthening discipline and order in production, and for working people's control over the management's actions. The law's successful application will depend to a considerable extent on how skillfully the leadership of enterprises and party and public organizations rely on the collective.

The socialist feeling for law and order is strengthened in the struggle against relapses into a petit bourgeois mentality. It is necessary to create an atmosphere of intolerance of phenomena such as the use of state and public property for personal enrichment, speculation, bribetaking, and parasitism. Party organizations, local soviets, trade unions, and the Komsomol must more actively influence the shaping of the individual's reasonable requirements and interests.

Legal matters comprehensively embrace our life, including leisure and the sphere of family relations. More forceful use should be made of legal means against violations of public order. The causes of dissoluteness and moral misdemeanors among a section of citizens are sometimes rooted in a formal approach to the business of education and arise as a consequence of poor work by the militia, the court, or the prosecutor's office. Complaints about this are made by the residents of Ivanovo, Riga, Tashkent, Omsk, and a number of other cities. Many party committees and local soviet ispolkoms regularly examine questions of legal education and improving the maintenance of public order. However, the number of offenses is not dropping in individual regions. This attests once again that you cannot change the situation with directives alone, and a formal approach is harmful. To eliminate negative phenomena it is necessary to implement a whole package of specific educational, economic, organizational, and legal measures.

"Our laws," Hero of Socialist Labor V. Solovyeva, general director of the Tiraspol Sewn Goods Association and deputy of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet, writes to PRAVDA, "express the people's will and the main directions of party and government policy. The experience and wisdom of the people's life and Soviet statehood are encapsulated in them. They exist to protect good from evil, the worthy from the unworthy, and the truth from lies." These words are the best possible demonstration that Soviet people ardently believe in the strength and justice of the law. They are profoundly aware that the strengthening of discipline and law and order is daily painstaking work. Its success is ensured where party activists, economic experts, and the broad public are directly involved and where this work is backed by the experience, awareness, and civic activeness of the masses.

[Text] The party sees the further development and deepening of democracy and the assertion of socialist legality as a strong, effective means of working people's communist education. An atmosphere of intolerance toward any violations of the norms of our life must be created in every collective, in every region. The entire force of public opinion must be mobilized against them.

We are all equal before the law. There can be no indulgences toward anyone, whether it is a question of state plan discipline or order in production, in the street, in the apartment block or the workers' hostel. Party committees should always bear this in mind, and the law-enforcement organs and the broad masses of the working people should be directed toward this. Our attitude toward those who behave unworthily, contrary to legal norms, was, is, and will be implacable.

Strict observance of the laws wholly and fully accords with the interests of every Soviet citizen and is rightly considered our prime obligation and lofty duty.

TASKS FACING POLITICAL ECONOMY EXAMINED

PM151020 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 83 First Edition pp 2-3

[Article by V. Medvedev under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "The Political Economy of Socialism: Some Urgent Problems"]

[Text] In its multifaceted work to improve developed socialism and to better exploit its advantages, the CPSU wholly relies on Marxist-Leninist theory and pays unremitting attention to the development of all Marxism's component parts.

The June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee set the task of ensuring a new and considerably higher level of ideological and theoretical work in the social sciences, and, above all, the economic sciences and of implementing a resolute turn toward the real practical tasks that life sets our society.

1.

The basic ideas of socialist political economy were formulated by Marx and Engels when they elaborated the key tenets of historical materialism, economic theory, and scientific communism and the aims of the revolutionary struggle of the working class and its party.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin developed the theoretical legacy of Marx and Engels in the course of work on the First and later the Second Party Programs, in his book "The State and Revolution," and in other works. His works linked with the practical work of laying the foundations of the socialist economy after the victory of October are especially important.

On the basis of the Marx legacy, Leninist ideas, and the generalization of the first experience of the creation and functioning of a socialist economy, the range of ideas. propositions, and conclusions making up the political economy of socialism gradually took shape, was clarified, and was enriched.

Qualitatively new tasks have arisen before political economy at the contemporary stage. Their essence lies in the adequate theoretical reflection of the conditions and requirements of developed socialism and of the intensive type of reproduction, which is aimed at raising the people's well-being and relies on the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution.

A detailed description of the period of developed socialism will be given in the new edition of the Third Party Program. The concept of developed socialism contains the fundamental directives and conclusions concerning our society's economic system. Many of these are already finding a practical application in measures to improve the planning and management mechanism.

However, much remains to be done in order to steer economic theory sharply toward the problems of the economy of mature socialism. We do not yet have an extensive and detailed concept of its economic system and, as comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted at the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "we have not properly studied the society in which we live and work; we have not fully discovered its inherent laws, especially the economic ones. We are, therefore, in a manner of speaking, at times forced to operate empirically -- by the extremely irrational trial-and-error method." Yet the country has reached a historic watershed in its social development whereby "profound qualitative changes in production forces and a corresponding improvement in production relations have not only ripened but have become inevitable."

The political economy of socialism must study more profoundly: trends in the development of production forces in the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution and of the deepening of the social character of production; the laws governing the socialization of production and the raising of the level of maturity of social ownership, and the implementation of that ownership through a system of interests, above all the interests of the whole people; the potential for the rational exploitation of resources; ways of expanding the democratic foundations of production management; problems linked with socialist production's supreme aim, with its efficiency, with the mechanism for systematically regulating production and utilizing commodity-money relations, with stimulation of scientific and technical progress, and with scientific price formation; and the implementation of socialism's main principle -- "From each according to his capabilities, to each according to his labor." Research into national economic end results, social laws of production intensification, and the relationship between nature and society is of vital importance in the field of the theory of economic growth.

Unless these questions are solved political economy cannot serve successfully as the methodological basis for improving the economic mechanism or fulfill its transforming role, and thus also its ideological and educational function. Life demands that political economy be raised to a qualitatively new level so as to reflect the deep-seated changes in the socialist economy and serve as an active lever in their implementation. The divorce of research from life, the replacement of profound theoretical generalizations with definition games, and a passion for scholastic theorizing, as well as a narrowly practical approach, are especially intolerable nowadays. Yet, it has to be said, they afflict certain scientific works.

We must also take into account the fact that economic theory is called upon to reflect not just the USSR's experience of economic development but also international experience of real socialism. The building of a developed socialist society according to the general laws takes place in various forms and by various methods. And it is precisely within the framework of a single theory that this diverse experience must be interpreted.

A concept of socialism's economic system that is based on the international experience of its building cannot be confined to general propositions. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted in his report to the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, discussions regarding the laws and categories of science, for all their significance, should not be self-contained and scholastic in character. A move away from static, descriptive characterizations of the categories and laws of political economy toward a formulation of them that makes it possible to put forward high-quality practical recommendations and to take decisions on questions of economic development is now an urgent necessity.

2.

Among the urgent problems of socialism's political economy, it is necessary to highlight first of all the problem of socialist production's supreme aim -- man's well-being and his all-round development.

For some time this was a general program demand for communists. But in conditions of developed socialism this goal becomes a direct task for the party and assumes enormous practical significance.

We must reveal the supreme goal of socialism, concretize it in conformity with the various levels of the socialist social system, thereby defining the concrete results of their activities, and develop it across the spectrum of human requirements. A number of complex problems linked with the study of the hierarchy of needs and of social ways of satisfying them instantly arise.

The insufficient extent to which these questions have been elaborated means that, willy-nilly, standards of consumption that are already known are reproduced, when these ought to have been purposefully and consciously molded.

Marx' idea of satisfying the vitally important needs of the members of a socialist society via social consumption funds has stood the test of time. Equal access for working people to the most important social benefits -- education, medical services, housing, and so forth -- is our huge gain. But today the question of raising the quality of the social and cultural services available to the population is acute. It has to be solved by developing this sphere, increasing its level of technical equipment and workers' qualifications, and nurturing a conscientious attitude to labor.

The study of problems relating to the goal of socialist production is, of course, a task for many sciences. Political economy is called upon to substantiate methods of "weighing" the useful effects of benefits [blaga], the labor necessary for their manufacture, the relationship between individual and social forms of satisfying needs, and ways of maximizing social use value in accordance with changing needs.

A more concrete approach is also demanded by the central problem of raising production efficiency. The term "production efficiency" in its contemporary sense became established in economic science comparatively recently. It is therefore hardly right to look for confirmation of its in particular statements by the clasics of Marxism. What is more important is the methodology of their approach to efficiency as the relationship between the result of production and the costs, in a specific social form. Applying this methodology to socialist production, we obtain an expression of its efficiency as the relationship of the social product directly to the costs and the investment of social labor. The increase in the efficiency of socialist production is a concrete expression of the savings in social labor (work time) that Marx considered to be the first economic law of collective production.

The final overcoming in socialism's political economy of the underestimation of use value as an economic category would aid the elaboration of problems of the supreme goal of socialist production and its efficiency. It is well known that Marx recognized the necessity of studying use value in capitalist political economy. How much more urgent then is its study by socialist political economy, which deals with production' supreme goal which is the all-round development of man and the satisfaction of his needs.

The recognition of use value as an economic category and the substantiation of a methodology for its evaluation and measurement are an urgent imperative of the times necessary in order to gear production to the achievment of the highest possible results. the subordination of social production to the task of obtaining the maximum social product radically changes the socio-economic function of use value, giving it a directly social character.

It goes without saying the control of production efficiency assumes both fuller and more accurate accounting of costs with a view to bringing about a steady relative reduction in them. Specifically this necessitates the creation of a flexible system of normatives, plan prices, tariffs, and rates reflecting the socially necessary labor costs while at the same time providing powerful incentives for reducing these costs in all elements of the national economy and for its continuous technical improvement.

The political economy of socialism plays a large role in the theoretical and methodological basis for improving the economic mechanism and the forms and methods of managing socialist production. This work, as Comrade Yu. V. Andropov pointed out, has lagged behind the demands made by the level of material, technical, social, and spiritual development that Soviet society has reached. Of course, the substantiation of modern forms and methods of management is a task for a range of sciences. But the most important initial methodological premises must be formulated by political economy.

The economic mechanism is a complex category that includes both the national economy's organizational structures and the forms and methods of managing them that are consciously developed and applied by society on the basis of economic laws and taking the concrete situation into account. Socialist production relations certainly form the socioeconomic essence of the economic mechanism. But it is impossible to understand that essence if production relations are viewed in isolation from related areas of social phenomena.

The recognition of production relations as a basic and specific subject of the political economy of socialism was one of its main achievements and a necessary condition for development of the correct class and scientifc basis. Today we must pay considerably greater attention to problems of the mutual links between production relations and material factors in production. Without this it is impossible to understand directions in developing production relations and increasing the level of their maturity and it is impossible to substantiate ways of improving the organizational structures of management.

What is needed, for instance, is a thorough analysis of the level that the social character of production has reached, the processes of its development, specialization and production sharing, its vertical and horizontal structures, differentiation and integration, and labor cooperation. Attentive study of these processes makes it possible to substantiate conclusions of exceptional practical importance relating to the formation of intersectorial, regional, and local production complexes, the movement of the role of primary national economic element away from the traditional enterprise toward the association, and the expansion of its economic independence within the framework of centralized planned management.

An important step in this direction will be the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Minister resolution "On Additional Measures To Expand the Rights of Industrial Production Associations (Enterprises) in Planning and Economic Activity and To Increase Their Responsibility for the Results of Work." The expansion of association and enterprise independence within the framework of centralized planning and management reflects the growing complexity of national economic links, the higher level of the social character of production forces, and the higher degree of maturity in production relations.

The conditions and requirements of mature socialism also present political economy with new demands with regard to the growing role of the subjective factor in economic processes and the interconnection between production relations on the one hand and superstructural phenomena and people's conscious activities on the other.

In this regard too, Marx' approach to the study of economic processes is extremely instructive. His analysis of production relations was never limited to empty abstractions or dry, lifeless schemes.

Characterizing "Capital," V. I. Lenin wrote:" ...this book....showed the reader the whole capitalist social formation as a living structure -- with its everyday aspects, with the actual social manifestation of class antagonism inherent in production relations, with the bourgeois political superstructure defending the predominance of the capitalist class, with bourgeois ideas of freedom, equality, and so forth, and with bourgeois family relations" ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 1, p 139).

It is all the more necessary to take account of the subjective factor in the political economy of socialism. It is an organic part of the mechanism of the operation of objective economic laws, a mechanism that includes economic policy above all as a concentrated expression of the needs of economic development, the superstructural elements of the economic mechanism, and, finally, the conscious creative activity of millions of working people.

Political economy cannot be diverted from these factors. Otherwise it faces the threat of losing touch with life and taking up a contemplative positive -- which runs fundamentally counter to the Marxist understanding of the role of scientific theory. Underestimation of the subjective factor can seriously damage the cause, give rise to feelings of passivity and fatalism, and reduce the responsiblity of people, social institutions, and organizations for the effectiveness of economic development.

A point of view exists that holds that the economic laws of socialism operate even if they are unrecognized and not included in the realm of society's systematic conscious activity. In this case they allegedly manifest themselves through their nonimplementation. This point of view is dubious. After all, even the fundamental economic law of socialism is implemented in practice through a system of consciously formulated and implemented measures to increase working people's prosperity, since the growth of prosperity under socialism cannot proceed arbitrarily and spontaneously.

It is hardly possible to dispute the fact that the law of the systematic and balanced development of the national economy can be implemented only through planning, that is, the conscious establishment and realization of the basic parameters of economic processes in the coming period. A lack of planning would simply mean spontaneity and anarchy in the development of social production -- the exact opposite of a systematic approach.

It is clearly more correct to pose the question in a different way. Namely: if the objective economic laws of socialism are not adequately reflected in economic policy, in the system of management, and in people's everyday economic activity, then this limits their action and prepares the ground for the manifestation of tendencies alien to socialism. The completeness and fruitfulness of the operation of the economic laws of socialism are not only determined by the state of objective conditions but are also directly dependent on the subjective factor, on all people's conscious activity. Many pressing problems have accumulated in the political economy of socialism. Soviet economists consider it their duty and obligation to actively participate in solving them.

RSFSR PAPER ON DEFECTS IN PUBLIC OPINION WORK

PM151407 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Aug 83 First Edition p 1

[Article by N. Mikhaylov, editor of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA's Propaganda Department: "Public Opinion"]

[Text] The need to study public opinion scarcely requires extensive proof.

We all understand that an awareness of public opinion on any given vital question is important not for its own sake. It is necessary as an aid to the scientific guidance of social processes and as a reliable instrument for the elaboration and adoption of the appropriate administrative decisions. After all, public opinion reveals the interests and needs of different social categories of working people, of the population of different parts of the country, and of labor collectives. An awareness and a consideration of those needs is an obligatory condition of socialist society's vital activity. To live in the very heart of life, to know it thoroughly, to be able on any question and at any time to determine correctly the feelings of the masses, their actual needs, desires, and thoughts, to be able to determine the degree of their consciousness with no trace of false idealization, and to win their boundless trust by a comradely attitude and by thoughtfully satisfying their needs -- that was what Vladimir Illyich Lenin demanded when he formulated the very important principle of the scientific management of socialist society.

Our country's Communist Party has always been loyal to that principle of Lenin and uses in its activity the most diverse methods and channels of studying public opinion. That aim is now served by integrated political days, the analysis by party committees of the questions raised by people at meetings, lectures, in reports, and so forth, and the study of working people's letters received by state and party organizations and by newspaper, radio, and TV editorial offices. The plans for the socioeconomic development of enterprises, cities, rayons and oblasts have been a further impetus to the study of public opinion. Nationwide discussions of major legislative acts -- such as the recently adopted Law on Labor Collectives, for example -- are a remarkable, democratic means of expressing the working people's will. Those aims are also served by purposeful sociological research. Much work in that area has been and still is being done in Georgia, Latvia, Estonia, and other union republics, and a number of RSFSR oblasts and krays where public sociological services are operating under the jurisdiction of party committees. A sector and, subsequently, a section for the study of public opinion has been set up at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Sociological Research. The list of press items published in the country on this problem now numbers over 500 titles.

Public opinion cannot be merely "general" opinion. It is formed on and around particular specific, current problems which V. I. Lenin called "topics of the day." Last year, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA asked its readers to nominate the problem which they felt was topical and ought to be studied by sociologists. We anticipated a readers' response to that suggestion by the newspaper. But frankly, we could not have imagined such an abundance of letters. They contained the broadest range of social problems: readers urged a study of the team contract and the work of trade, demographic processes and children's education, industrial democracy and the strengthening of law and order.

The readers' mailbag -- that sensitive barometer of public opinion -- actively helps journalists. It suggests themes for newspaper articles and demands prompt intervention in the resolution of urgent issues. Readers warn, approve, discuss, express indignation, recommend, advise... And a newspaper cannot fail to respond to their civically interested opinion or to hold a frank, confidential discussion with them on the problems that concern them. This is the aim of most rubrics in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA and of its special articles in the creation of which we strive to take account of readers' interests and suggestions. They are attentively analyzed by a sociological service especially created under the auspices of the editorial office.

No matter how important it is to study the opinions of newspapers' readerships, of course, that study cannot replace a purposeful study of public opinion organized on a countrywide scale.

Unfortunately, it has to be acknowledged that the successes achieved by our sociologists in this sphere are still very modest and the lack of a single scientific center for the study of public opinion cannot fail to affect the quality and depth of the research carried out in different parts of the country. A considerable proportion of that research is not coordinated in the necessary way and the results obtained are not generalized. Research is often carried out according to different methods, by means of trial and error and, on occasions, in a frankly amateurish way. Naturally, the value of the recommendations and conslusions produced by such investigations is often small. Furthermore, the abundance of "independent" and "primitive" methods and programs, the lack in many instances of skilled cadres of researchers (both methodological leaders and of pollsters, interviewers and so forth), and the irregular and occasional nature of polls are all capable of giving not a realistic but a distorted picture of public opinion and, consequently, cause perceptible harm instead of benefit and engender dubious (or, at best) superficial recommendations.

A SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA article described a curious incident at the Kama truck plant in Tatar ASSR. To make his work easier, a sociology graduate who was studying "public opinion" at the plant gave the workshop chief an imposing package of questionnaires and asked for his help in filling them in. Reluctant to distract a lot of workers, the workshop chief resolved the task in an extraordinarily simple way: He summoned two girls, sat them at a table and ordered them to fill in all the questionnaires using their own judgement...Such incidents are unfortunately not isolated.

It is also necessary to acknowledge the complete correctness of the criticism leveled from the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) plenum rostrum at our social scientists including those who work in academic institutes and study public opinion. The main activity of some of them is not the acquisition of new scientific knowledge, not the analysis of topical national economic and social problems, but the preparation of dissertations. Not that it is a question of setting dissertation work at odds with scientific research. As a rule, a conscientiously completed dissertation is the pinnacle of many years of research and in its way is the final scientific report. But it is often the case that the results obtained from a dissertation are not put into practice and are not transformed into concrete recommendations. In recent years, the USSR Council of Minister Higher Certification Commission has been asking specialized councils, where dissertations are defended, to reach a clear decision on what scientific conclusions and recommendations can be utilized in practice. Many councils conscientiously transmit these recommendations to "interested" departments and organizations.

More often than not, however, they receive no reply (or, at best, just a notification of receipt and official thanks). Why? Is it that the recommendations are of no use (in which case it is necessary to honestly tell the Higher Certification Commission that)? Or is there a reluctance to be involved with the introduction of scientists' proposals? Unfortunately, our scientific workers and institutes themselves very often do not insist on that either: Our affair, they say, is to conduct research. That is an incorrect and passive stance! Furthermore, it engenders the situation in which the study of social problems does not lead to their solution.

Party committee workers and economic leaders rightly complain that publications on public opinion questions are often flawed by mere descriptiveness, a pseudoscientific nature and the stringing together of phraseology and terminology while at the same time doing little to organize direct work with people.

It would be wrong to believe that the study of public opinion in a socialist society encounters no problems.

Let us not forget that the uncovering of public feelings, views, and evaluations, particularly when aimed at eliminating shortcomings, can be given a hostile reception by those departments, organizations, and leaders who, in one way or another, are guilty of those shortcomings and are therefore not averse to "not noticing" public demands. You do not have to look far for examples, as they say. It is well known that the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum was very critical of the situation that has taken shape in our schools and raised the issue of the need to reform them. Was that assessment unexpected? It was not. The press and readers' letters to newspaper, journal, radio, and TV editorial offices repeatedly made mention of shortcomings in the training and education of young people.

Nevertheless, the leaders of the Ministry of Education and the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences stubbornly tried to convince the public that these shortcomings were being successfully overcome and that the mass media were exaggerating.

The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum resolution speaks of the organization of an all-union public opinion study center based on the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Sociological Research. When that center is created it will have a lot of work to do. The party expects real assistance from sociologists in determining ways of increasing labor productivity, recommendations on improving the mechanism for the distribution of benefits in accordance with the labor contribution of all categories of workers, and proposals on strengthening state and production discipline and on eliminating abnormal phenomena from our life such as self-seeking, speculation, and protectionism.

There is also much to be done in the creation of a well-conceived system for the prompt and regular collection of the necessary sociological information. Here it seems beneficial to turn to the socialist countries' experience. I recall meetings at the Federal Statistical Administration's public opinion institute in Prague.

In addition to standardized and large-scale research, CSSR scientists can carry out a prompt poll of the opinion of the country's population on a given problem within 10 days. Of course, that would be impossible if the institute did not have considerable local-level staff of specially trained pollsters cooperating with them on a contractual basis. I mention this because in conducting research, our sociologists, unfortunately, still very often rely on enthusiastic amateurs.

At the same time, no sociological center can be successful unless it has reliable local-level sociological information and unless the reserach being carried out now by party committees and enterprises' sociologists is conducted according to scientifically formulated methods and is distinguished by a comparability of results, strictness of conclusions, and the well-founded and specific nature of its recommendations.

In ideological and mass-political work, the CSU Central Committee June Plenum noted, feedback is absolutely essential. In educating man and exerting ideological influence on him, we must have a clear picture of the consequences of that work, its immediate and long-term results and its prospects.

When studying and molding public opinion, the party is thereby molding the communist consciousness of each member of society and ensuring the indissoluble link with all social detachments of working people. It is the duty of sociological science to provide active assistance in this.

KUNAYEV VISIT TO AKTYUBINSK OBLAST REPORTED

PM151948 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 83 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "Aktyubinsk Grain Growers: The 5-Year Plan in 3 Years"]

[Text] The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the speech delivered at the plenum by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have inspired Aktyubinsk Oblast's communists and all rural workers, who have grown a big harvest, to carry out the harvesting successfully and thus to make a tangible contribution to the implementation of the Food Program. At the same time new reserves are being brought into use in crop farming, livestock raising, and the whole of the oblast's economy.

This was noted at a meeting of the oblast party aktiv held in Aktyubinsk. V.A. Liventsov, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Obkom, gave an account of the measures being adopted by the oblast party organization to ensure the fulfillment of the plans for economic and social development. First secretaries of party raykoms F.Ye. Chemondanov, Komsomolskiy Rayon; I.M. Mishin, Aktyubinskiy Rayon; C.B. Baydosov, Isatayskiy Rayon; A.T. Markevich, Martukskiy Rayon; B.A. Bytsay, Alginskiy Rayon; and M.K. Tazhgulov, Bayganinskiy Rayon, gave briefings on how economic tasks are being resolved locally.

Warmly welcomed by those present, Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the aktiv meeting. In his speech he noted the considerable political and organizational work carried out by the Aktyubinsk Communists and drew special attention to the prime importance of the further development of agriculture in the light of the decisions of the 26th party congress, the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums, and the 15th Congress of the Kazakh Communist Party. All links of the agro-industrial complex must now concentrate on stepping up the pace of harvest work and of preliminary processing of grain, shipping it to elevators, and ensuring its preservation in full. Progressive methods of labor organization must be more widely employed everywhere and socialist competition must be developed in every way. It is a matter of honor for the oblast's party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations to mobilize labor collectives to overfulfill plans and socialist pledges for the sale to the state of not just grain but also meat, milk, potatoes, vegetables, and other products, lay in an 18-month store of quality feed for public-sector livestock raising, procure sufficient quantities of good seeds, and comprehensively prepare for laying the foundations of next year's harvest and livestock wintering.

Speaking about tasks in industry, comrade D.A. Kunayev emphasized the importance of speeding up the development of agricultural machine-building, metallurgy, the chemical, light, food, and other sectors of industry, expanding the output and improving the quality of consumer goods, and comprehensively improving medical, consumer, and trade services to the population; he also dwelt on the prospects of the oblast's economic development.

It is difficult to overrate the role of ideological and mass political work in the communist education of the working people, the further development of the economy and culture, and the improvement of the people's well-being. Party committees are called upon to give this work a concrete content, and to closely coordinate it with practical tasks in the economy, science, and culture and in the elimination of existing shortcomings and omissions. It is important to channel the whole force of propaganda and agitation and the mass media into enhancing citizens' socialist consciousness and their labor and creative activeness and strenghtening discipline and order to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of all the party's targets.

The aktiv meeting participants gave assurances that the oblast's working people would carry out the harvest within optimum deadlines, in a coordinated and organized fashion, and without losses, would launch a decisive struggle for the fulfillment this year of the 5-year plan for the sale of grain to the state, would fulfill the plan for deliveries of other crop farming and livestock raising products, lay in an 18-month store of feed, and would cope with the targets in the development of industry and construction.

Taking part in the work of the aktiv meeting were V.K. Kadyrbayev, Kazakh SSR minister of motor transport, and R.T. Turganbayev, chief of the West Kazakhstan railroad.

During his stay in the oblast, Comrade D.A. Kunayev visited the Ilekskiy and Khlebodarovskiy Sovkhozes in Aktyubinskiy Rayon and the Sotsializm and Pobeda Kolkhozes in Martukskiy Rayon and met with machine operators, livestock breeders, farm leaders and specialists, and party, Soviet and Komsomol officials. He acquainted himself in detail with labor organization during the harvest and the utilization of machinery and its improvement; he showed interest in questions of the practical introduction of the collective contract in the countryside and the stabilization of cadres there, particularly young people; he visited the irrigation installation of the Nagornenskiy irrigated feed crop cultivation area and acquainted himself with the major new capacities about to be commissioned at the Aldzhanskiy grain reception enterprise.

At the Ilekskiy Sovkhoz 3d team field camp, acquainting himself with the work experience of the leading vegetable growers A.I. Dymchenko, R. Kulakpachayeva, A.A. Lyubovenko, R.I. Gertner, A.G. Nastenko, and others and with the improved models of machinery successfully assimilated on this highly profitable farm, Comrade D.A. Kunayev specially noted the importance of its widespread introduction in vegetable growing and melon cultivation not just in Aktyubinsk Oblast but throughout the republic. This must be most energetically assisted by the republic Ministries of Agriculture and Fruits and Vegetable Farming and enterprises producing agricultural machinery.

In one of the subdivisions of the Aktyubinsk Civil Aviation Higher Aeronautical College, Comrade D.A. Kunayev had a conversation with the head of the college, Hero of Socialist Labor M.I. Mityashin, showed interest in special features of the student flight training procedure, and wished all the college personnel further successes. In the oblast center Comrade D.A. Kunayev inspected the precision steel casting shop which came into operation recently at the Aktyubinskselmash plant and acquainted himself with the working and everyday living conditions of builders and foundry workers; he also visited the new building of the city clinical hospital. Comrade D.A. Kunayev was accompanied on his tour of the oblast by V.A. Liventsov, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Obkom, and O.A. Kozybayev, chairman of the oblispolkom.

CORRECTION TO AZERBAIJAN PLENUM BOOK

The following correction pertains to the brief headlined "Azerbaijan Plenum Book" published in the 11 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 9, first paragraph, line two:

...and the Book Trade has had the materials of the July Plenum... (changing word "minutes" to "materials" and the month "June" to "July")

ASHKHABAD PAPER ON FULFILLING SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN

GF100600 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 28 Jul 83 pp 1, 2

[Turkmen SSR Central Statistical Administration report on the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for socioeconomic development of Turkmen SSR in the first half of 1983]

[Excerpts] The national economic development indicators improved in the first 6 months of this year, the number of plan targets were overfulfilled, and there was an increased growth rate for social production and labor productivity. Because of this, workers' well-being continued to improve. The republic's economic and social development was characterized by the following data:

	First 6 Months of 1983 as Percentage of First 6 Months of 1982
Industrial products	104.1
Commissioning of fixed capital from state capital investments	121
State capital investments	108
Freight turnover, all types of transport	109.7
Labor productivity:	
in industry	102.1
in construction	100.4
Average money wages of workers and employees	101.1
Payments and grants to the population social consumption funds	106.1
Work payment of kolkhoz members	106
Retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade	103.9
Volume of consumer service sales to population	106.7
Commissioning of total area of housing using funds of state, social and cooperative enterprises and organizations, including housing construction and kolkhozes	115

Scientific and technological achievements have been introduced in all sectors of the national economy.

In the first half of 1983, 22 mechanized and automatic assembly lines were installed in industrial enterprises and 8 sections and workshops were converted to comprehensive mechanization and automation.

The 6-month plan for production was overfulfilled at 104 percent. The overall volume of production in comparison with the corresponding period last year increased by 4.1 percent. Below are the figures pertaining to the individual sectors of industry:

	Volume of Production in First Half of 1983 in Percentage Relative to First Half of 1982
Electrical power	108
Fuel industry	101
Chemical and petrochemical industry	98
Machine construction and metal processing	104
Forestry and wood processing industry	107
Construction materials industry	108
Glass industry	128
Light industry	106
Cotton-cleaning industry	107
Food industry	104
Meat Industry	104

The labor productivity plan was overfulfilled at 103.3 and its level in comparison with the corresponding period last year increased by 2.1 percent. In the industry as a whole and in the majority of ministries and departments, the growth in labor productivity surpassed the increase in average wages. The correlation between these indicators was in line with calculations for the annual plan. There was a decrease in prime production costs and material consumption and an increase in profits. The fulfillment of the plan in terms of volume of output, increased rates of production, and labor productivity by the individual ministries and departments is characterized by the following data:

	Percentage of Fulfillment of 6-Month Plan for Output Volume	First 6 Months of 1983 as Percentage of First 6 Months of 1982	
		Output Volume	Labor Productivity
The Turkmen SSR Main Administration for Energy and Electrification	101	108	104
Lenin Prize Laureat Turkmen Oil Production Union	103	92	91
Turkmen SSR All-Union Gas Industry Union	103	102	101
Turkmen SSR Construction Materials Industry Ministry	100.6	110	111
Turkmen SSR Light Industry Ministry	101	102	100.1
Turkmen SSR Cotton Cleaning Industry Ministry	111	107	108
Turkmen SSR Food Industry Ministry	102	111	110
Turkmen SSR Meat and Dairy Industry Ministry	103	104	104
Turkmen Production Union for Fishery Industry	93	75	74
Internal Reservoirs Administration for Fish Industry of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers	119	116	98
Turkmen SSR Procurement Industry	101	100.6	105
Turkmen SSR Construction Ministry	101	101	103
Turkmen SSR Agriculture Ministry	108	107	112
Turkmen SSR Highway Construction and Maintenance Ministry	100.7	106	100.5
Turkmen SSR Land Reclamation and Water Recources	103	110	108

Main Karakum Construction Administration [Glavkrakumstroe]	105	106	104
Turkmen SSR Local Industry Ministry	67	101	109
Turkmen SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade	100.7	103	103
Turkmen SSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture	101	104	103

For the Procurement Ministry, the Ministries of Construction, Agriculture, Construction Materials Industry, Highway Construction and Maintenance, Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and the Main Karakum Construction Administration and the Turkmen SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, which have been fully transferred to the system of planning and assessing activity in terms of normative net output, the figures cited are for this indicator.

The percentage fulfillment of the plan for output volume for the first half of this year in the oblasts is as follows:

Ashkhabad Oblast	103
Krasnovodsk Oblast	100.3
Mary Oblast	106
Tashauz Oblast	110
Chardzhou Oblast	101

Production of the most important types of output is as follows:

	Produced in First Half of 1983	First Half of 1983 as Percentage of 1982
Electric power (rayon power stations), million kilowatt hours	4753	109
Mineral fertilizers, in 100 percent nutrient equivalent, thousand metric tons	28	104
Centrifugal pumps, pieces	340	90
Ventilators for salt-works, pieces	1262	109
Technical equipment for trade and food enterprises, thousand rubles	2760	101

Gas stoves, thousands	53	105
Prefabricated ferroconcrete structures and parts, thousand cubic meters	307	105
Construction bricks, million pieces	70	101
Drainpipes, thousand kilometers, standard diameter	12	107
Asbestos and cement slates, million standard slabs	29	102
Asbestos and cement pipes, kilometers, standard diameter	683	102
Window glasses, thousand square meters	3555	149
Saw-timer, thousand cubic meters	17	82
Furniture, million rubles	9	108
Cotton fabrics, thousand tons	193	100.1
Raw silk, tons	134	128
Hosiery, thousand pairs	2608	100.8
Knitted goods, thousand items	3367	106
Knitted outwears, thousand items	1249	109
Leather shoes, thousand pairs	1912	114
Products of silk industry, million rubles	67.5	106
Meat (industrial output), thousand tons	14	99.5
Wholemilk products in milk equivalent, thousand tons	48	100.1
Cheese and brynza, tons	497	104
Vegetable oil, thousand tons	38	119
Confectionary, thousand tons	11	108
Macaroni foods, thousand tons	7	105

Nonalcoholic beverage, thousand decalitres	817	101
Extracted salt, thousand tons	232	121
Goods for improving living condition and goods of economic significance, million rubles	34	110

Agriculture: The agricultural workers, in general, timely carried out the spring sowing work. The plans for spring sowing of grain, cotton and grasses were fulfilled. The area sown for the 1983 harvest totaled 956,500 hectares.

The productive livestock and poultry population on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at interfarm enterprises totaled (thousands):

	As of 1 July	
	1982	1983
Cattle	340.7	350.8
Cows	76.5	78.2
Hogs	182.9	196.6
Sheep and goats	3804.7	3834.2
Poultry	6866.2	7264.5

In the first half of this year production was more than the first half of 1982; meat production rose by 2 percent, milk production 0.4 percent and egg production increased by 9.2 million eggs. State purchases of stockraising products on all categories of farms are characterized by the following data:

	First Half of the Year		
	1982	1983	1983 as Percentage of 1982
Livestock and poultry (live weight), thousand metric tons	35.5	37.6	106.2
Milk, thousand metric tons	77.5	81.9	105.6
Eggs, millions	107.3	113.4	105.7

Transport and Communications:

Freight transportation and freight turnover of individual types of transport are characterized by the following figures:

	Fulfilled in the First Half of 1983	First Half of 1983 as Percentage of 1982
Freight shipments, thousand tons:		
Rail transport	14129.7	102.4
River transport	2099.2	99.2
General purpose motor transport	30647	105.5
Freight turnover, million metric ton-kilometers:		
Rail transport	52.1	91.2
General purpose motor transport	632.8	101.6

BRIEFS

NEW CARGO SHIP -- A new general purpose dry cargo ship, "Aram Khachaturyan," built at the Kherson Shipbuilding Production Association, has completed its trials. All its systems and mechanisms are operating smoothly. After some time, the Black Sea Fleet will be reinforced with another modern ship. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0645 GMT 11 Aug 83 AU]

GAS PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION -- Polish builders engaged in Zakarpatskaya Oblast have welded and laid 38 kilometers of pipes of the most western section of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline almost 2 months ahead of schedule. The trials of the laid line began on 12 August. This section of the main, relatively straight, line proved to be rather difficult. The larger part had to be laid below the ground water level under the drainage systems. Extra deep ditches and a significant amount of ballast materials were needed for this purpose. In addition, on the route were rivers, roads, important underground cables, and pipelines which were already in operation. This called for additional efforts, accurate calculations, and patience. The first results of the trials have attested to the high quality of work carried out by the Polish friends. The pipes and joints are successfully withstanding pressure significantly exceeding the performance mark. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1445 GMT 12 Aug 83 AU]

KAZAKH POWERPLANT -- A new generator capable of generating 210,000 kilowatts has been put into operation in the Mangyshlak thermal powerplant in the Kazakh SSR. The new unit has already begun generating electricity. [Summary] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 1 Aug 83 GF]

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS FEED HARVEST PROGRESS

PM121023 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 12 Aug 83 p 1

[USSR Ministry of Agriculture "Agricultural Review": "Haymaking Must Not Be Delayed"]

[Excerpt] The procurement of all types of coarse and succulent feed continues on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by 8 August sown and natural grasses had been cut over 68.3 million hectares -- 81 percent of the area planned. Some 58.7 million metric tons of hay, 57.3 million metric tons of haylage, and 22.8 million metric tons of silage have been procured and 5.2 million metric tons of artificially dehydrated green feed produced. Compared with the same time last year, 13.1 million metric tons more hay, 6.2 million metric tons more haylage, 5.9 million metric tons more silage, and 399,000 metric tons more artificially dried grass feed have been procured.

Here is how the union republics are fulfilling their feed procurement plans:

Union Republics	Procured (as percentage of plan)		
	Hay	Haylage	Grass Meal
RSFSR	79	76	64
Ukrainian SSR	89	77	54
Belorussian SSR	108	113	66
Uzbek SSR	72	151	61
Kazakh SSR	81	98	57
Georgian SSR	24	109	22
Azerbaijan SSR	76	101	70
Lithuanian SSR	115	118	75
Moldavian SSR	43	89	32
Latvian SSR	136	108	60
Kirghiz SSR	53	141	101
Tajik SSR	73	127	37
Armenian SSR	52	102	24
Turkmen SSR	65	107	46
Estonian SSR	127	107	63

In the week under review kolkhozes and sovkhozes procured more than 6.5 million metric tons of all types of feed in terms of fodder units. The first cutting of grasses has been virtually completed over the entire area by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Lithuania, Latvia, Moldavia, the Chuvash ASSR, Krasnodar Kray, and Smolensk, Ivanovo, Penza, Ulyanovsk, and Lipetsk Oblasts in the RSFSR.

MEETING OF GOVERNMENT FARMING PANEL REPORTED

PM121007 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 10 Aug 83 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Creating a Firm Base for the Future Harvest"]

[Text] A routine session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex has been devoted to the preparations for and carrying out of the winter sowing and the laying in of spring crop seed stocks. V.K. Mesyats, USSR agriculture minister, and G.S. Zolotukhin, USSR procurements minister, delivered reports.

They noted that this year, as a result of the introduction of zoned farming systems and the assimilation of scientifically substantiated crop rotation systems, the composition of predecessor crops for winter crops is improving considerably and the area of them sown on clean and occupied fallow land and perennial grassland is expanding. Soil preparation for the sowing of winter crops is being carried out better than in previous years. This work has been completed in the main on kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Orenburg, Omsk, Kursk, and Lipetsk Oblasts, Stravropol Kray, and the Tatar ASSR.

At the same time delays have been permitted in soil preparation in a number of regions of the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone, where it is already the best sowing time. This is especially true of the farms of Vologda, Yaroslavl, Bryansk, Vladimir, Ivanovo, Gorkiy, Novgorod, and Pskov oblasts and the Chuvash ASSR.

Despite the earlier time of the harvesting, many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are not laying in seed stocks for the winter sowing and bringing them up to a high sowing standard fast enough. The commission session devoted great attention to questions of creating seed stocks for the 1984 spring sowing. Serious shortcomings in this matter were pointed out.

The USSR Agriculture Ministry, the USSR Procurements Ministry, the USSR Fruits and Vegetable Farming Ministry, and the Union Republic Councils of Ministers Presidium Commissions on Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex were instructed to adopt without delay the necessary measures to speed up the work to prepare the soil for the sowing of winter crops and to lay in seeds and bring them up to a high sowing standard so as to ensure the absolute fulfillment of the outlined plans for sowing these crops to high agrotechnical standards.

It was instructed that the state of affairs as regards the creation of seed stocks of spring grain and other agricultural crops on each farm and as regards the timely procurement of high quality seeds for state resources and farms' seed stocks be examined, with special attention being paid to fully utilize opportunities to create a stock of seeds of new strains and hybrids.

The commission examined comprehensively the progress of preparations by enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry for the livestock processing season. The report by the sector's leaders that this work will shortly be completed was noted. Instructions were given to the USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the USSR Agriculture Ministry, the USSR Procurements Industry, and the USSR Trade Ministry to ensure the even handover and processing of livestock, to avoid losses in live weight, and to seek to make rational use of meat resources with a view to increasing the output of food products.

R.S. Rychkov, chief of the USSR Council of Ministers Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry, delivered a report on the provision of enterprises of the Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry with vegetable raw materials. With a view to fulfilling the established targets for the production of feed protein and other products of microbiological synthesis, the appropriate union republic ministries and Councils of Ministers have been instructed to adopt additional measures to improve the provision of the sector's enterprises with corn cobs, sunflowers, rice husks, and other vegetable raw materials. The Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry was recommended -- with the participation of interested organizations -- to implement measure to utilize new types of raw materials to increase the output of feed protein and other products of microbiological synthesis.

SCIENTIST DESCRIBES COSMOS-1443 CARGO CRAFT

LD160330 Moscow in English to North America 2230 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Excerpts] On Sunday a cargo craft, Cosmos-1443, separated from the Soviet Salyut-7 orbital station to return to earth. What is the new cargo craft like? Here is a leading Soviet space technology specialist answering that question, Dr Vsevolod Avduyevskiy, a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences: [Begin recording in Russian fading to English] This is a multipurpose spacecraft, Dr Avduyevskiy says. At present it is fulfilling a transport role. The new craft can carry about 3 tons of various cargo into space: food, water, compressed air, life support systems, tools, medical equipment, sports training gear, movie and photographic materials, and scientific instruments. The spacecraft has very impressive dimensions, it weighs 20 tons and the volume of its internal orbital compartment is 50 cubic meters. This means various scientific and technological experiments can be staged here, for example extra pure crystals and pharmaceuticals can be prepared in it, astrophysical observation can be conducted, and the like.

The new spacecraft is a prototype of future modules from which orbital structures of the future are to be assembled. Dr Avduyeskiy sees an important advantage of the spacecraft in its energy potential. It has large supplies of propellants and its 40 square meters of solar batteries make up a powerful energy system. The vehicle can also be used as an orbit-to-orbit tug. In fact, on several occasions it was used to raise the orbit of the Salyet station.

In conclusion Dr Avduyevskiy mentioned another significant detail: Such spacecraft make possible two-way cargo transportation along the earth-to-space route. The craft has a return capsule which can softland on land or water with a cargo of 500 kilograms. In short, the new Soviet spacecraft provides Soviet cosmonauts with a wealth of opportunities for working in space still more efficiently and for scientific and economic (?needs).

OFFICIAL ON ATOMIC POWER COMMISSION'S PURPOSE

LD152239 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1530 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Today we have Yevgeniy Kulov, chairman of the State Committee to Supervise Work Safety in the Atomic Power Industry, as our studio guest. The Soviet Government recently established the State Committee To Supervise Work Safety in the Atomic Power Industry. The decision to establish this committee was made 1 month ago.

We put the following question to Yevgeniy Kulov: In what connection did the need to establish such a body arise? Some Western communications media -- also in the Nordic countries -- make the allegation that the reason was the many accidents that have taken place at nuclear power stations. Is this really the case?

Yevgeniy Kulov replies: [begin Kulov recording in Russian fading into translation] Such allegations are pure fantasy. I am aware of the attitudes of the opponents of nuclear power stations. What could I tell them? The Soviet Union's experience convinces us that nuclear power can and must serve man successfully, but it must, of course, be directed to peaceful purposes.

The rate of development of nuclear power is accelerating in the Soviet Union, especially in the more densely populated parts of the country. At the same time, nuclear power's uses grows.

Combined nuclear-electric power station centers are being built in the Soviet Union, and at present an increasing number of people and different organizations are beginning to work in the field of planning nuclear power stations, manufacturing equipment for them, and building and using nuclear power stations. Taking all this into account, in the Soviet Union it is useful to combine the supervision of nuclear power plants design, the equipment manufacture, construction and use under a united state body. This in particular is the reason that our State Committee To Supervise Work Safety in the Atomic Power Industry was formed in July this year.

BRIEFS

NEW SCIENCE ACADEMY JOURNAL -- Moscow, 12 Aug (TASS) -- In the new year a new monthly illustrated journal, ENERGIYA: EKONOMIKA, TEKHNIKA, EKOLOGIYA (Energy: Economics, Technology, and Ecology), will appear in the USSR, edited by academician Vladimir Kirillin. It will describe the implementation of the USSR's grandiose heating and power program, of the latest scientific ideas and technical developments of Soviet and foreign scientists, and of bold proposals and curious inventions in the field of power-engineering. Readers will be able to learn in particular about such scientific and technical-economic problems as the development of atomic power stations running on both thermal and fast neutrons, and about obtaining liquid fuel from coal, the use of solar and geothermal energy, and energy from ocean waves. [Excerpts] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1518 GMT 12 Aug 83 LD]

SATELLITES IN ECOLOGY PROJECT -- Satellites, aircraft, and a whole flotilla of research ships are now engaged in a scientific experiment in the northwest of this country. The purpose is to study ecological problems in the areas of the largest fresh water basin in Europe, the lake Ladoga, and part of the Gulf of Finland and neighboring lakes and rivers. The data to be obtained in the experiment will be used to rationally spend the stocks of water and to prevent their pollution. According to the leaders of the current expedition this is the first time in world practice that there have been opportunities to set up on a large territory a system of controlling and managing the quality of water resources. [Text] [Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 15 Aug 83 LD]